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No. 2228



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PAIGC EXPRESSES SUPPORT OF POLISARIO CAUSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 pp 10, 12

[Text]

Bissau--The territorial occupation of the Western Sahara by Morocco was compared, on Tuesday, by Jose Araujo, PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], to a form of "barbarous and medieval military colonialism" which is about to fail.

The representative of the POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro] in Bissau, Magid Ahmed, termed the United States decision to supply Morocco with weapons as something which "does not cause much worry" in his country.

Completing his statement, he said that "The Moroccan soldiers lack determination but this is something which the armament factories in the United States or West Germany do not produce."

Jose Araujo and Magid Ahmed spoke during a solidarity meeting of the PAIGC with the POLISARIO Front, chaired by Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of the Guinean government, constituting the central event connected with the commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the murder of Amilcar Cabral.

Just like President Luis Cabral, during a speech in Bolama, so did Jose Araujo likewise express the "unconditional solidarity" of the PAIGC and the Guinean government for the POLISARIO Front and rendered homage to Algeria for its support for the Saharan liberation movement.

In recent years, the ceremonies commemorating 20 January have been transformed into days of solidarity with the struggling peoples and this, as was explained by one of the speakers on that occasion, is due to the fact that Amilcar Cabral said that Guinea-Bissau would not be totally free so long as other peoples are under the "colonial or imperialist yoke."

The high point in the speech by Jose Araujo was a round condemnation of what he called the "expansionist policy" of Morocco.

In his opinion, the defeat of Morocco's "ambitions" in the Sahara "is irreversible" because, he added, "it is a part of the way of history and progress."

In the portion of the speech devoted to his country's domestic situation, the PAIGC leader took up again a topic covered recently by President Luis Cabral, in criticizing "the lazy, the irresponsible, who do nothing and do not even let others get things done."

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CSO: 4401

PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE IN KINSHASA ENDS

AB192202 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1700 GMT 19 Mar 90 AB

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 19 Mar (AZAP)--The conference of the African Parliamentary Union (UPA) ended this morning at the National Assembly in the presence of First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga, who represented the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko; political, people's and state commissioners as well as military, political and diplomatic personalities present in the capital.

In his closing address, UPA's current chairman, Mr Philippe Yace, expressed all the emotion he felt at the end of the union's present general conference. Five years ago, he said, some of us met in order to proclaim our conviction that through its parliamentary institutions, Africa is now qualified to look for the paths of serenity it needs so much. Mr Philippe Yace also expressed his concern about the union. Our union must now ask itself what its final objectives are. There is no question of us confining ourselves to routine practices which are liable to plunge us rapidly into a complacent lethargy, the UPA chairman stated. We must, therefore, avoid alienating ourselves by adopting important ideologies. We must avoid this as we would avoid illness, added Mr Yace, who explained that everything in Africa rests solidly on the ground and that it is on our concrete realities that we should base our reasoning as well as our collective approach to our problems. It was for this reason that during our discussions on a new economic order, we chose the problems of agriculture in Africa and the search for a more equitable distribution of the universal wealth as the main topics. The most urgent thing is the alleviation of our miseries, the speaker said.

The current chairman of the UPA affirmed that the prize for the combat now going on at this end of the second millennium is frightening. The survival of mankind is in question and Africa cannot venture to join the ranks in disunity. We Africans would once again lose our soul and perhaps forever, he stressed.

Mr Philippe Yace repeated his cordial welcome to the parliaments of the Republics of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Togo, which have become full

members of the union, and expressed the hope that Guinea-Bissau, Benin and the Congo, which were admitted as observers, would soon join the UPA.

As for the speaker of the Zairian National Assembly, Citizen Ileo Naonga Amba, he emphasized the importance of the resolutions adopted during the conference which clearly demonstrate the interest African parliamentarians attach to the continent's economic and social development. These resolutions, he said, demonstrate the determination of the African parliaments to further develop the ties of understanding, friendship and cooperation existing between their respective states.

CSO: 4400

ATTITUDES OF AFRICAN YOUTH DISCUSSED

Jesuit Sociologist's Experience

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Jan 80 p 17

[Interview with Jesuit priest, Raymond Deniel, by Yao Noel: "I Wanted To Provide Young People With a Forum at Which To Express Themselves")

[Text] "This experience and this relative familiarity over several years led me to offer an open forum to young people of all opinions; They would express themselves freely, discussing subjects of their own choosing."

The man who said this was Raymond Deniel who has just had a book published by INADES (African Institute for Economic and Social Development) Publications entitled "Voix de Jeunes dans la Ville Africaine" [Opinions of Youth in African Towns].

A priest and a Jesuit, a doctor in sociology, with a doctorate in letters and human sciences, Raymond Deniel has done several research studies in Upper Volta and in the Ivory Coast.

Then why "Voix de Jeunes dans la Ville Africaine," which the sociologist wants, listening to these young people talk of social problems, the priest being interested in discussion on religion by young Ivorians, Upper Voltans, Malians?

We clarified all of these questions in a rambling talk.

The author first explained the reasons leading him to write that book:

[Answer] If you wish, I will give you a little background. I arrived in Africa in 1965 and did some research on the Mossi's migration to Abidjan. I also did some socio-religious research on how people think of development.

In this research there were two series of samplings: Adults and young people (pupils and students).

I covered adults again in Abidjan in 1970-1971, taking into account adults of Adjame and young pupils from the various establishments in the city of Abidjan.

From the religious concern they talked about in the answers they gave to the questions, I saw a pile of problems emerge.

[Question] What were these problems and these concerns?

[Answer] With respect to religion, for example, there are often dissenting but always spontaneous, frank replies. And then in those concerns there were others involving, for example, their future, the end of their studies (all were worried about them), their relations with their parents, etc....

But they were young people whom I had not selected myself, it was statistical selections, which is also representative. This was concluded in 1917-1972 and the research led to two books ("Croyances religieuses et vie quotidienne [Religious Beliefs and Daily Life] and "Religions dans la ville" [Religion in the City]; the latter enjoyed great success).

Talking...

And then young people came to see me at INADES to talk with me. Some professors asked me if I were willing to speak on traditional culture, on the problems of witchcraft. All felt in me a certain sense of receptivity.

For my part, to my astonishment, I found in them a spontaneity, a trust in me. I don't quite know why that was. And to tell the truth, young people's spontaneity is odd when one realizes that their elders, the old Africans, hold back what they know. As for the young people, they speak out freely. They confide in one and taught me a lot about Africa.

In short, I continued to receive, to give lectures. And then I came to a decisive turning point. I heard the young people complain: "Our big brothers do not listen to us. Our elders do not trust us."

And then others added "Those of us who are pupils know that we will have to pay back our parents for the investment they have made."

[Question] So you decided to get them to talk; didn't you find it awkward for an European to act in that way before young Africans who did not succeed in making their opinions heard by their elders?

[Answer] I would like to go on first before replying to that question.

After I was published, I began to become known. I told myself that I had a lot of friendship for these young people: Why not give them a forum at which they would say what they had to say.

Now, as to your question, African friends told me I could provide young people with that forum because they trusted me. Moreover, an ivoirian priest (I refer to Camille Agnerod) played a key role in this project. I asked him if he thought I could write that book. There was nevertheless one subject I did not wish to talk about: sports. So my friends decided: "We entrust that book to you."

I did not wish to talk exclusively of Abidjan; a second country came to my mind: Upper Volta. I know that country well and I have written a great deal about Upper Volta. And then a third country: It is Mali. I told myself I would cover those three countries. I wrote to some adults telling them I wanted to offer a forum to some young people who would discuss among themselves what they wanted to discuss. And so finally 14 groups were formed.

[Question] Raymond Deniel, when one reads your book, one notes very naturally (it is the work's title that causes this) that the key missing individuals are the young people of the countryside. Now, you know as I do that Africa is also and especially the village, the rural realities.

[Answer] This was a deliberate omission because I foresaw a number of difficulties: Difficulties of a technical nature, of time and language.

Close to the Roots

It was not said I was to encounter young people who spoke French. But I regret it very much because I know the work is not complete. However, I am going to Niger and I will meet rural adults.

In any event, it must be said that many of these urban people are very close to their rural roots.

[Question] In your brief opening to your book you say this specifically: I understood more from their discussions and confidences than from research that they are both attached to their cultural heritage and strive to take stock of its wealth and to weigh its limitations.

[Question] Isn't there a contradiction there?

[Answer] At what level, at my level or at that of the young people themselves?

[Question] At the young people's level....

[Answer] Yes, they are at variance. Many have told me: "We are not Europeans, we are not Africans, we do not know what we are." I am not making any reproach, but I am touched by this loss of identity.

[Question] How do you explain that?

[Answer] Things are moving too quickly. The system of traditional lore and of academic knowledge do not go together. Academic knowledge serves to acquire diplomas whereas traditional lore teaches how to lead one's life.

But what I find fortunate: These young people are living these contradictions and they say so. An example: The subject was taken up in an explicit way: Two groups from Mali (2 and 4), the Ivoirians of group 12 alluded to it. But for those who talk about it, their vocabulary is fuzzy, that is, under their African system they too readily take one element for another: a healer for a sorcerer. Now, they are not the same thing.

View of African on Religion, Money

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Feb 30 pp 20-21

[Interview with Raymond Deniel by Yao Noel: "The Views of Young People in African Towns"]

[Text] Last week we published the initial part of the conversations we had with Raymond Deniel about his book: "The Views of Young People in African Towns".

[Question] You are a priest and a Jesuit. In this work there is a great deal on religion (both Christian and Moslem). The views of young people are divided: Some of them still believe in God and those who, like Moussa, the young Malian, say for example: "If one dies, it is all over. I think that if they tell us there is hell and paradise, it is to frighten us so we won't be bad to each other."

Daily life eloquently expresses this disinterested attitude on the part of the young towards religion. What is your view as to the origin of that?

[Answer] I pointed it out in this book. In "City Religions" there were four categories of people: Christians, Moslems, animists and those who are indifferent. I have never called people atheists. I am talking of 1971.

But these were people to whom traditional religion had come to terms with the constraints of traditional life. And young people told me: "When we get established, we will be able to turn toward religion."

But for young people like that to say paradise and hell "are a cowboy's tale," is a new development. There are some who have gone so far as to say: "Religion is full of holes."

[Question] However, one of those young people said: "There is only one step between religion and politics." There is also a question of politics: What do you remember about what young people told you on that point?

[Answer] I was disappointed. I thought young people would talk about it more. The Malians talked about it, the others less. The Ivorians are inadequately represented in this book and they didn't talk about it. The Upper Voltans talked about it a little.

[Question] Perhaps because political maneuvering is a daily affair?

[Answer] Perhaps that is it. But I also think they are concerned over how little is said in their families or at school, as well as how little is said in society. I mean: Politics are not something to put aside. The family is a political asset, religion itself is a political asset. Nowhere, they say, can they express themselves freely.

[Question] Isn't that rather pessimistic all the same?

[Answer] Well, of course. Young people know how one could take advantage of these talks and this was dramatized. Some laid it on rather thick.

Money

[Question] Do you agree with Pierre, the young Ivorian pupil, when he said: "With money one can do everything: Have a fine family and even several wives, dominate the land, since one can buy everything for oneself." Aren't we seeing a sort of "deification" of money in our present societies with young people then doing nothing but following the path set by their elders?

[Answer] Let us take Mali as an example. Young people know that the majority of the leaders are corrupt--it is not I who says so. You know that I came into this book very little--the drought was exploited by the leaders.

Among these young people there is only talk of money. On the other hand, in Abidjan young people see the example around them: Money being considered the source of power.

But given the fact that these young people have nowhere to meet, one of the places for expressing themselves is the nightclub: One has to pay for one's drinks there. So they have to have money.

Of course, money is important, but it has to be put in its proper place. That is where the two Ivorian adults' views in that book can change something.

But I refuse to say that young people do nothing but follow. If trust existed, the one could follow the other. Which is not the case. They have an autonomous existence and because in African and Western societies communication

has broken down, there are secret areas, they have their own life. If one is willing to listen to them, they talk. In other words, they are not necessarily just followers.

[Question] Raymond Deniel, one last question: After a general review of these subjects from the book, I would like to ask you. How can and how will this book serve in your opinion, you who are its author?

[Answer] First, I have the impression of a mission to carry out (no, that is not it, I withdraw it).

I told myself: 'Let us talk advantage of this fame to let young people talk. Today, I can say mission accomplished (laughter! Why not?).

For the young people themselves, those who have spoken, they have the impression of expressing problems that are their own and those of their comrades. I hope other young people are going to find themselves in this book and tell themselves: "Finally our living problems are contained in this book."

And then one last thing, I hope that fathers and mothers, teachers, leaders are going to take a stand on the basis of this book. I think that adults who are responsible for young people cannot remain indifferent to some statements although this book is not representative from the statistical standpoint. I learned a lot from those young people, as much as from the preceding research.

A priest since 1962, with a doctorate in sociology, a sociologists, Raymond Deniel is undertaking sociological and religious research. He is in charge of the "small" department of INADES-Publications.

Indefatigable, Raymond Deniel asserts "my concern is to give a means of expression to Africans and to Africans having important things to communicate to us but who draw back from the adventure which preparing a book represents. A tape recorder can always be useful."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CONGO-ALGERIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A cultural and scientific cooperation agreement in particular on the subject of higher and technical education was signed Wednesday in Algiers by Jean-Baptiste Taty Loutard, minister of culture, arts and sports, in charge of scientific research, and Abdelhak Bererhi, minister of higher education and scientific research. [Text]
[Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 29 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

INSTITUTION OF PEOPLE'S POWER REVIEWED

Details on Government Provided

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The work of the first meeting of provincial section officers of the Department of the Institution of People's Power ended yesterday on the weekend; the meeting had been underway since Monday at party headquarters with a view to preparing the meeting of the National Commission of the Institution of People's Power, to be held during the second half of next month.

At the end of the closing session, which was under the direction of comrade Zeferino Esteveao, Director of the Department of the Institution of People's Power, one of the participants read the final conclusions. Here they are:

In view of the fact 1980 is the year of the First Special Party Congress and the Creation of the People's Assembly, the First National Meeting of provincial sections of the Institution of People's Power was held in the city of Luanda on 14 and 15 January 1980 to analyze the work done since its creation in the provinces and to outline the work for the First National Meeting of the National Commission for the establishment of the organs of People's Power, scheduled for the second half of February; it will outline the ways and methods designed to provide practical dynamic impetus for the process of creating the provincial people's assemblies.

The meeting was attended by the provincial section officers of the Institution of People's Power, with the exception of the province of Kuando-Kubango, the members of the Department of the Central Committee for the Institution of People's Power, and the coordinators of the people's committees and commissions of the district of Luanda.

The opening session was chaired by comrade Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, secretary of the Central Committee for the departments of the Institution of People's Power and support for mass organizations, who underscored the need for stepping up our efforts by above all displaying a militant spirit in the accomplishment of this great task of the party, that is, the creation of the National People's Assembly because that important task

requires all of us to display a great spirit of sacrifice so that we may win new victories over our domestic and foreign enemies.

The meeting's activities were directed by comrade Zeferino Estevao Juliao, Director of the Department of the Institution of People's Power.

After a thorough and clear discussion on the points on the agenda, the participants arrived at the following conclusions:

1. Improve the forms of interconnection between the provincial sections of people's power and the other departments of the party in the provinces, so that all work may be done in view of the fact that this is a priority party task which was spelled out earlier.

2. It is necessary to clear up the problems of the people's power and to get the workers and peasants and the other social strata of our people to participate; the meeting therefore decided immediately to draft a radio and television program on the responsibility of the DIPP [Department of the Institution of People's Power] and the DEPP. JOURNAL DE ANGOLA should put in a column entitled "What the People's Power Is."

3. The meeting proposes that seminars be held on the provincial level dealing with the main issues connected with the people's power, involving all members of the provincial party committees, the provincial Party Youth secretariats, the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], and the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

4. Send teams to the provinces, made up of members of the DIPP to support the sections in the work for the preparation of the First Meeting of the National Commission for the Establishment of the Organs of People's Power.

5. In view of the need for the overall operation of the provincial sections, it is urgently recommended to the party provincial committees that they select cadres to work in those sections.

6. Continuation of routine work involved in the promotion and establishment of commissions of residence to help in getting the masses to participate in the discussions of economic and social problems in their areas.

7. The participants pledge to follow the guidelines left to us by our immortal guide, the late lamented comrade president Agostinho Neto.

8. They repeat their total support for the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the way in which they have conducted the country's destiny.

9. They forcefully reject all imperialist maneuvers aimed at the creation of a climate of tension in this part of Africa and setting up regimes contrary to the interests of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

10. They support all peoples in their fight for total liberation in Latin America, in Asia, and particularly the African peoples of the Western Sahara, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, elected by their legitimate representatives, the Polisario Front, the Patriotic Front, the SWAPO, and the ANC.

People's Power Methods Detailed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jan 80 pp 2, 4

[Text] The villages of Muxima and of the community of Demba Chio, situated in the township of Kissama, province of Luanda, last Saturday were the scene of information meetings on the Institution of People's Power; these meetings were held primarily for the purpose of explaining to the people in these areas the details regarding the creation, this year, of the People's Assembly and the holding of the First Special Party Congress.

Both meetings were chaired by comrade Espirito Santo, division chief in the Department of the Institution of People's Power of the MPLA-Labor Party; he was accompanied by municipal commissioner Xavier Kimby and municipal party committee coordinator Joao Pinto.

In the meeting held with the inhabitants of Muxima, the municipal party committee coordinator in concise remarks underscored the responsibilities of each member of the population with regard to the task to be carried out in connection with the establishment of people's power.

After explaining the forms of popular participation in the management of the nation through the base structures, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the party and the administration, comrade Espirito Santo emphasized that the establishment of people's power is a rather difficult task which demands participation and vigilance on the part of the entire nation.

In this way and in accordance with these directives, the DIPP division chief urged the women, men, the old people and the young people to join the base organizations of the MPLA-Labor Party, as well as the Armed Forces, thus patriotically responding to the call for a military census and for the Organization of People's Defense, in order to guarantee the effective participation of the people in the destiny of the nation and the defense of the revolution.

The DIPP official later on mentioned the need for doubling our efforts in working against the maneuvers of the petty bourgeoisie, "a sector of society which is not interested in the advance of the Angolan revolution."

In this connection, comrade Espirito Santo said that "with the People's Assembly, as a representative of the worker and peasant classes, the petty bourgeoisie will have two alternatives: Accept our socialist option or surrender to the enemy.

At the end of his remarks, the speaker alerted those present to a rather interesting aspect: After the People's Assembly has been established, the municipal commissioner will stop his frequent trips to the city of Luanda, in order to ask the officials and provincial delegates to resolve one problem or another. "But he will go to contact directly those individuals," said comrade Espirito Santo, "who make up the People's Assembly; this is where the best solutions for the population in his area will be presented, discussed, and worked out."

Demba Chio People's Assembly

The delegation later chaired another indoctrination meeting on the same topic in the community of Demba Chio.

At first, comrade Espirito Santo spoke about the role which the MPLA played in mobilizing the people with a view to wiping out the colonialist enemy in a psychological and moral fashion.

Comrade Espirito Santo then added that the individual who may be chosen to represent the people of the region in the assembly must display optimum moral and revolutionary qualities: he made the following remarks:

"The people must reject those who were not modest or those who are trying to become representatives merely because they want to be representatives or because they want to improve their personal standing among the people of Chio."

In the community of Demba Chio, the party delegation visited the local hospital, getting a briefing on the difficulties encountered by the people here in the area of health. The hospital 8 months ago did not have a single nurse and nursing functions were performed by the former member of the auxiliary services cadre.

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CSO: 4401

ODP LEADER URGES INCREASED SELF-CRITICISM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jan 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The first methodological meeting for the year 1980 of the chiefs of the provincial commands, the chiefs of operations, logistics, and finance, and the members of the general headquarters of that paramilitary organization began yesterday morning at the S. Joao motion picture theater under the direction of comrade Francisco Imperial Santana, general chief in charge of logistics and current commander-general of the People's Defense Organization.

The meeting, which will continue until tomorrow, is intended to review the activities carried out during 1979 and to outline the assignments for the current year.

The opening session was chaired by Luanda Provincial Commissioner, comrade Mendes de Carvalho, alternate member and secretary of the Party Central Committee for the Department of Health and Social Welfare, who praised all members of the People's Defense Organization on that occasion.

Later, the provincial commissioner of Luanda urged those present to tighten up discipline and order so that the army of millions of peasants and workers may successfully accomplish the objectives established for it.

Continuing his remarks, comrade Mendes de Carvalho expressed the confidence which the people has in the ODP [People's Defense Organization]: "We are sure and confident of the successes to be achieved because the ODP has many years of experience characterized by enormous difficulties. Right now, some comrades are in the front lines, hungry, sometimes lost in the jungle, but always holding high the banner of the MPLA."

In concluding his address, the Luanda provincial commissioner urged those present to adopt a spirit of criticism and self-criticism as a way to guarantee cohesion within the Party and strengthen national unity; he also urged them to launch a struggle without quarter against all forms of division, such as racism and tribalism, also expressing the hope that the meeting's results would be crowned with success.

The meeting was also attended by the assistant commander-general of the ODP, Captain Bravo, Cuban advisors and other invited guests.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS' MEETING DEALS WITH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] The First Annual Meeting of Provincial Commissioners, which among other things took up questions dealing with the growth prospects of the country's provinces, is scheduled to be closed early tonight, during a session to be chaired by comrade Pedro Maria Tonha, of the Party's Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary for the Department of Province Control.

The opening session of the meeting on the other hand was chaired by comrade Bernardo de Sousa, Central Committee secretary for the Department of Mass Organizations Support and Institution of People's Power.

"We heard it said," he added later, "that the Party's decisions are not made in a scrupulous manner. These decisions are intended to improve the conditions of our people through the implementation of a method which will resolve all of their problems and which will make them happy. The reason behind our struggle necessarily involves the solution of all problems of the people. To bring this about, we must create a state which will obey the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party. That state is the state of people's democracy in which all institutions constituting it must not behave improperly. We need a state in whose veins will flow worker and peasant blood. We need a state which will express the emancipation of the popular will, a state whose principal members will be elected. We do not need a bureaucratic state; we need a democratic and people's state."

Addressing the People's Assembly, comrade Bernardo Sousa said that "through the creation of the People's Assembly, we have an organ that will replace the Council of the Revolution." But, contrary to the latter, it will be a body elected by the members of the provincial assemblies and through this act we will guarantee greater participation by the people. Both the People's Assembly and the provincial assemblies will be made up of persons who are not Party members and persons who are Party members.

"Through the establishment of people's power, we will provide all conditions for the existence of a state which will be intimately linked to the working masses.

"We want a state that will not sabotage the Party's decisions, in other words, a state which will not sabotage the interests of the working and peasant classes." The Party leader then added:

"We are having a number of difficulties. Most of the problems in production, distribution, and barter can be solved if we develop an administrative structure which is really in keeping with them. The problems we are having today in agriculture, in commerce, in industry, in transportation, and in construction can to a great degree be minimized through the institution of people's power and through the creation of a government machinery which will be in accord with the interests of the MPLA-Labor Party."

In his speech, comrade Bernardo de Sousa said:

"But we have comrades who daily keep up with the development of the political-military situation of the fighting countries, especially in southern Africa, keeping us alert against the infiltration of bandits, saboteurs and other counterrevolutionary enemies who want to continue to exploit our peoples and to plunder our wealth.

"The Party's and the government's problems in our society are not only the responsibility of comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. We must admit that the positive work which the comrades have been doing in the provinces does deserve the confidence of the people. The experience gained can help in providing new impetus for the creation of the organizational, political, and economic foundations for the construction of a socialist society under the banner of Marxism-Leninism" he said in conclusion.

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ANGOLAN POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jan 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau yesterday issued a declaration on the situation in southern Africa, especially Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. In view of its importance, we are reproducing the entire text below:

The development of the struggle for independence by the peoples still under colonial rule in southern Africa is presently going through an extremely critical phase by virtue of the multiple attempts by certain Western powers at all costs to prevent the legitimate representatives of those peoples from taking power.

In view of this, there is reason to fear that the situation will deteriorate to such a point that serious armed clashes will take place in Zimbabwe and Namibia between the fighters for liberty and the colonialists and racist forces, with unpredictable repercussions for the entire region, especially the Front Line countries.

As far as Namibia is concerned, the racist and fascist regime in Pretoria is entertaining identical designs in relation to SWAPO, with the connivance of the same Western powers.

Following passage of Resolution 435 by the United Nations Security Council, the Pretoria regime presented the most fallacious pretext in order to prevent the implementation of that Resolution.

To attain these objectives, the racist and fascist regime in Pretoria has been orchestrating and implementing a series of maneuvers and crimes.

Thus it prepared and financed the fraudulent elections of December 1978 to the benefit of the so-called Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, a puppet organization in the pay of the South African regime; it has also been creating conditions for an internal government solution in Namibia and its subsequent international recognition, thus seeking to keep SWAPO--the only and legitimate representative of the Namibian people--away from participation in the election process and in the takeover of power.

In this way, the regime in Pretoria wants to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia in order, on the one hand, to continue the unrestrained exploitation of wealth in that territory and, on the other hand, to promote the infiltration of gangs of armed puppets into Angola for the purpose of attacking defenseless population settlements and sabotaging economic targets.

Parallel to that, it does not cease to brandish the specter of "communist expansion" in order to justify the tremendous financial investments, the sale of sophisticated military equipment, and the transfer of nuclear technology by the imperialist powers, some of which oddly enough are grouped the name of the so-called "Group of Five," whose establishment was designed to find a solution for independence for Namibia.

From that point it gradually escalated an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola through frequent violations of Angolan air space, repeated ground and air operations, causing the loss of human life and the destruction of agricultural-livestock and industrial complexes, which intentionally were considered SWAPO bases in order to intimidate the Angolan people, to try to prevent the extensive support being given to SWAPO, and thus to achieve the destabilization of the Angolan revolution.

More recently, the regime in Pretoria has been getting ready to impose a plan aimed at giving Namibian territory "dominion" status; in this effort it had the devoted obedience of the so-called "Constituent Assembly" of Namibia which would make it possible formally to consummate the annexation of Namibian territory.

The racist and fascist regime of Pretoria thus displays the obvious intention of impeding the process of decolonization of Namibia in connection with which it has assumed consecutive stubborn positions against the implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council and, most recently, it has moved to set up a demilitarized zone along the Angolan-Namibian border, in view of the fact that such an area supposedly requires a prior cease-fire between the Armed Forces of SWAPO and those of Pretoria; this is another factor in blocking the implementation of Resolution 435.

This unusual challenge to the international community by the regime in Pretoria and the considerable impunity, which it is enjoying relative to the criminal aggression which it has gradually been stepping up against the People's Republic of Angola, particularly after the death of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, are based on the undeniable military and financial support given by the Western powers which also are against the implementation of sanctions of an economic, military, and technological character, as well as compliance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the barbarian system of Apartheid.

But the shameful designs of the imperialist powers and their agents with regard to the People's Republic of Angola are also manifested through camouflaged ways, involving the use of puppet bands which they stir up and

arm for the purpose of sabotaging the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola, sometimes trying to interfere with petroleum, diamond, or coffee-cultivation activities and at other times seeking to damage harmonious relations with the other neighboring countries--and more.

In view of this somber panorama, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau once again restates its firm determination to support SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa by all means available to it regardless of the serious consequences it may have to face or regardless of the price that may have to be paid in human losses and material property damage which the People's Republic of Angola will have to take in order to contribute to true independence for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Luanda, 29 January 1980, "Year of the First Special Party Congress and the Creation of the People's Assembly."

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NEWSMEN CONCLUDE TRAINING IN YUGOSLAVIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A group of 26 Angolan journalists on Friday completed the refresher course at the Yugoslav Institute of Journalism in Belgrade.

The Angolan journalists were received on that occasion by Lazar Majsov, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The meeting was also attended by members of an Angolan delegation presently in Yugoslavia, headed by comrade Ambrosio Lukoki, member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, and Minister of Education.

The Angolan delegation stated that it was interested in stepping up co-operation relations in the cultural area and stressed the need for greater economic cooperation between the two countries. The journalists are scheduled to arrive in Luanda in the morning of 23 January.

Angolan Journalists Finish Course

"With the people, by the people, and for the people will be the watchword for your activity in Angola," comrade Ambrosio Lukoki, member, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party and Minister of Education, emphasized on Friday in addressing the Angolan journalists who are finishing the course at the Yugoslav Institute of Journalism in Belgrade.

Talking about the class struggle now taking place in Angola, comrade Ambrosio Lukoki in this context emphasized that information can play a positive role only if it complies with the directive issued by the Party and when it satisfies our people.

"Like fish in water, the comrades can be good journalists only if they work among our people, if, in addition to providing information, they also devote themselves to educating the people," the Minister of Education noted.

In the name of all course trainees, comrade Pedro Joao da Rosa Carmana, the group leader, expressed appreciation for the effort made by the Yugoslav party and government and by the directorate of the Institute of Journalism in giving this course.

The journalism course, which ends now, lasted about 10 months and essentially included subject matter relating to the technique of journalism. The new Angolan journalists will return home next week.

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OIL MINISTER PROVIDES EXPLANATION OF CONTRACT AWARDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] In keeping with what happened in spheres of the country's activity, where activity reports were presented by the officials in charge, with proper coverage in our newspaper, we are today publishing the report delivered before the cameras of the People's Television of Angola by petroleum minister Jorge Morais (Monty) on the activities of his ministry during the year which has just ended as well as the prospects for the new year in this important sector of the country's economy.

Review and Prospects

As for the first question, dealing with the most outstanding events during 1979, I think that they were as follows: On an international level, the rise in crude prices and, on the national level, the signing of new contracts between SONANGOL [National Petroleum Company of Angola], on the one hand, and TEXACO in block number 2, ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] in block number 3, and TOTAL in block number 6.

I would like to go into somewhat greater detail on these two matters in order to explain my viewpoint.

The reasons leading to a substantial price rise, such as we have witnessed it lately, especially starting with the June meeting of the OPEC in Geneva are as follows: There is great tension on the market at this time. Now, that tension is due to various factors related to the production technique of those countries which today are trying to preserve a resource which is not renewable; there are factors of a commercial nature and there are also factors of a political nature.

The factors of a commercial nature boil down to this: The free market reached very high prices, something like \$40 or \$45 per barrel. That is bound to influence the entire market situation. From the political viewpoint, you have the situation in Iran, which since the fall of the Shah has considerably reduced its output, in other words, from an initial output, during the time of the Shah, of 6 million barrels per day, it today produces sometimes 3.5 million barrels, or at most 4 million barrels, and sometimes it even cuts the output down to about 2 million barrels.

This has caused a balanced between supply and demand and that balance has a tendency to get upset when the demand is higher than the supply.

Crude Price Rise

Another point to consider in longer-range terms, regarding future constant price rises, is the fact that Saudi Arabia today does not play the moderating role which it played until then, precisely because of this imbalance between supply and demand, since that country at this time is already producing almost at its maximum capacity of 9 million barrels per day.

Sheikh Yamani, the petroleum minister of Saudi Arabia, was very dissatisfied during his last trip to the United States due to the fact that the big American companies are reaping tremendous profits at the expense of the sacrifice being made by Saudi Arabia which is maintaining a much lower petroleum price and which is keeping up a very high output level, which threatens the deposits of Saudi Arabia.

According to him, a loss of about \$40 million per day, to the benefit of the big American companies, has been calculated as of now. Other, more cautious calculations, would indicate that this difference, this loss to Saudi Arabia, is much higher, somewhat on the order of \$60 million.

There is every reason to believe therefore that there will be an increase, perhaps not a very big one, at the beginning of the year, after the meeting of the OPEC, on petroleum sales prices. There might possibly be uniformity on that score, in other words, a single price instead of two price systems.

Sales Policy

I also want to take this opportunity to explain a little bit about what Angola's crude petroleum sales policy consists of.

Before we began to sell it, about one year ago, the producer companies most of the time directly sold our petroleum through their circuit; Angola's petroleum was little known and therefore not highly valued.

The system used in calculating the price of Angolan petroleum was to compare the figures with those of other existing blocks, those of Libya or Nigeria; in general, there was a downward difference as compared to our petroleum. We thought that that was not the best way to sell our petroleum and we ourselves got into the market and we advertised the advantages of Angolan petroleum; above all, we utilized the market conditions so that we can get good results today. Today we already managed to sell above the prices of those other petroleum products which are called reference prices.

In the past, we were about 10-15 cents per barrel below that reference product; today we are 10-15 cents above those reference petroleum prices, especially those for the Sahel and Libya.

One of the ways which was used in the past to sell petroleum was to purchase the petroleum output at a certain refinery and afterward to settle the account and say: Your petroleum yields "x" percent of gasoline, "y" percent of gas-oil, etc., and it is therefore worth so and so much. And that determined the purchase transaction. Now we reject that system because it is a very chancy system which does not really give us the proper value of the petroleum and we realize that petroleum has to be paid for at market terms. This is why we are now selling according to the conditions on the market and not according to the forms or references which others want to impose upon us. This policy has so far yielded good results for us.

As for the future, I think that, starting in January, there will be a constant price rise; the rise possibly will not be very high or very abrupt but it will be constant just the same. This will enable us to earn a good number of millions of dollars or perhaps even some billions by the end of 1980.

Reversal of Company Objectives

You might also want to know whether Angola is sufficiently well protected in this type of contract. I think that this is so, because of two main factors. First you have the factor of production, through the "output share," which seems to me is reasonable for Angola and above all an innovation which we introduced into the contract because, for the first time in the petroleum industry of the world, a contract is tied to the development of the market price, with the inclusion of price ceiling and base-price clauses. This means that, if there were any major changes in the crude sales price, those changes would work in favor of the Angolan government and not, as happened in the past, in favor of the oil companies.

On the other hand, we also have to consider a new fact which has been emerging in recent years; it involves the attitude of the companies toward the producing countries. In the past, the main factor, the main motive of the oil companies was profit, the profit which would spring from operations. Today, due to the coming oil crisis, there is a slight reversal of company objectives. The first objective is to have access to a petroleum production source and the second objective is the profit for the company.

So we see that the companies will now be very happy to have access to that source in order to be able to assure their internal system and they will be less concerned with the profit aspect, in short-range terms, deriving from petroleum production.

1980--Year of Preparation

The development of this industry in 1980 will not be spectacular. We are preparing conditions so that, starting in 1981, the industry may achieve a tremendous advance, especially in the area of production and to a certain

extent also in the area of distribution; we think that new capacities will already have been installed in the country's interior by the end of 1981-1982.

The year 1980 will continue to be a year of preparation so that, during the coming years, especially the target year of 1985, we may really have achieved what we are planning now.

We will now see whether we can do everything possible and whether we can create the conditions for accomplishing the 1981-1985 plan.

Good for Angola

Another question might arise as to whether these contracts are or are not good for Angola. I think that there are various ways of looking at this problem and I think that the answer in any case is positive, in other words, the contracts are good.

The simple fact that the companies are coming here to work for 5 years, doing prospecting, shows that the companies will be able to bring in foreign exchange and money which can help in the development of the country--not to a tremendous degree but, after all, in terms of a small contribution. After oil has been found, we can tell whether the contract, that was signed, was good or bad and there are always possibilities of talking further.

A contract is always drawn up at a certain moment. Therefore, when the contract is drawn up, at that moment everybody thinks that it is a good contract and we will find out whether the contract is good or bad only after the passage of a certain period of time.

Today there is general agreement that there has been a tremendous imbalance in the contracting procedure since any of the parties involved can request renegotiation of the terms leading to that imbalance. Renegotiation is therefore possible the moment a big imbalance appears in the contract.

It is also possible to raise the question as to whether one can compare the contracts drawn up here to the contracts drawn up in other parts of the world. This comparison is always very difficult because the factors involved in the evaluation of a contract vary enormously from one area to the next.

For example, a contract signed in Saudi Arabia, or in Indonesia, will always be different. The company will make more concessions because the risk is less or because the commercial or political risk may be much less in a country such as, for example, in Latin America or in West Africa.

Normally, we judge a contract by the rate of return to the company. In a "production quota" contract, in which the company, which comes to work here as a business outfit, is paid in petroleum at a certain percentage, the rate of return varies between 15 percent and all the way up to 30 percent in the most difficult areas.

Now, our contract varies. The rate of return varies between 19 and 23 percent, and that looks quite reasonable for both parties.

Contracts

As for the second point in the year's major events, I would like to say that the signing of the contracts represents a big step forward in the development of the petroleum industry in Angola. Why? Because right now the petroleum industry in Angola is the one industry that can facilitate the country's economic takeoff due to the worldwide situation; it is the industry that most easily attracts investments and this is where investments are made fastest.

On the other hand I think that the country's petroleum industry can be a big help in the institution of the socialist system in Angola. The socialist system can be consolidated only in a developed nation and therefore an economically strong nation, because socialism is not a distribution of poverty equally among all but simply the distribution of wealth equally among all and the richer we are, the richer each one of us will therefore be. It is precisely through petroleum that we will be able quickly to end our condition as an underdeveloped country in which we still are at this time.

For the maritime areas we have recently been selecting a type of contract referred to as "output quota" contract. We chose this type of contract because the investments to be made in the sea are very high and the technology is also very sophisticated.

We prefer this type of contract in which the operating company must bring in the technology and capital necessary for development. Now there may be some questions that might arise in the mind of some persons who are not familiar with the situation, who are not informed on the problems of this industry.

I believe that one of the questions might be this: Why do we negotiate with American companies?

The answer is very simple. Anybody who is familiar with the situation knows that, if you have 100 companies which have an "off-shore" technology, 90-95 will be American; it is therefore quite normal, anywhere in the world, without exception for everybody to contact the American companies or the few European companies in order to go into "off-shore" exploration, in other words, in the ocean.

Crisis Psychosis

On the other hand, comrade Jorge Morais continued, there is a crisis psychosis. All countries, especially the consuming countries, are very worried because they know that petroleum will run out within some time. Of course, this will not happen tomorrow but it can take a few years more.

The consumer countries want to find new sources of alternate energy. The producer countries know that petroleum is the only source of wealth for them and they want to preserve that privileged status for as long as possible, which explains why they are taking petroleum conservation measures.

One of the ways in which they force the consumer countries to reduce their consumption--so as not to have any losses--is to raise prices.

On the other hand, a price rise will make the price of other alternate energy sources competitive. A study conducted a short time ago by a German company indicated that the current cost of each barrel of petroleum, compared to an alternate energy source, such as, for example, nuclear energy, would have to be around \$50 per barrel. But we are far from that and we think--all of us in the petroleum industry think--that the price of petroleum will have to go up considerably in order to make the creation or appearance of new alternate sources profitable.

But that is not all. It is also necessary to stimulate the discovery of new petroleum deposits in areas where access to those deposits is too expensive. We had a very specific example in what is happening right now in the Soviet Union where some deposits which in the past were not considered because the production cost was very high are today being capped because production is profitable at current petroleum prices.

The same thing is happening to the deposits in the Arctic, in the other inaccessible areas, in Australia, in some places throughout the world where today's prices already enable the companies to go into production in difficult places.

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BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV--Comrade Jose Edurado dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola, and Commander-in-Chief of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], addressed the following message to the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, comrade Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin): "On the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin), the great guide and founder of the historical Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I extend revolutionary greetings in the name of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the government of the People's Republic of Angola, and in my own name, to the people of the USSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. On this grand and unforgettable day, I take the liberty of rendering profound and vibrant homage to the memory of the man who was the ingenious leader of the first victorious proletarian revolution in the history of mankind and whose teachings are and will always be the guiding light for the struggle of all oppressed and exploited peoples of the world for their complete emancipation, for peace, and for socialism. Honor and immortal glory to the memory of Lenin!" [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 1] 5058

STUDENT GRANTS--The Cadre Department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, in a note reaching our editorial office, announced that registration cards have been sent out to all schools on the third level and to high schools so that seniors or graduates of the 8th class may register for scholarships. On the other hand, it has also been noted that the scholarships are intended not only for the members of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth but also for all students without distinction; priority will be given to workers and then to the students in provinces with less opportunity for study. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jan 80 p 2] 5058

SAVIMBI MEETS WITH ROWLANDS--London--UNITA Leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has has held discussions here this week with Mr Tiny Rowlands, Lonrho magnate and benefactor of moderate "liberation movements" in southern Africa. A spokesman from Mr Rowland's office here did not wish to confirm or deny that Dr Savimbi has received financial support for his struggle in South Angola or if a greater gift has been promised. He was on a private visit to Mr Rowlands, and he also spoke with a number of conservative members of parliament. The pro-Western Dr Savimbi never gave up after Angola was handed over to the Marxist MPLA in the civil war of 1975. As a matter of fact, he has continually increased his support in South Angola where, according to reports, he now controls as much as half or more of the Angolan territory. It is known that Mr Rowlands lends support to Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front, amongst others. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 80 p 2] 8700

CABINDA PARTY ACTIVITIES--Cabinda--The work of the 10th Regular Meeting of the Party Provincial Committee was completed last Monday; the meeting was chaired by comrade Matias Buity, Deputy Coordinator of the Party's highest organ in Cabinda. The meeting's final resolutions point out that the activities carried out during 1979 were positive although some difficulties did exist. The Party members attending the meeting then found that the decisions made by the previous meeting had not been completely carried out by the required deadline and that created obstacles in the development of the Party's activities. A commission for the preparation of the ceremonies commemorating the 19th anniversary of the start of the armed national liberation struggle was also established during the meeting; final, the Party provincial committee detected some irregularities in the operations of certain ministerial delegations and enterprises which is why it decided to propose some modifications. After the reading of the final conclusions, comrade Matias Buity addressed all those present; in his speech he underscored the tasks of each Party member during this year of its First Special Congress, also pointing out that ideological unity is indispensable in the ranks of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4401

PRC POLITICAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Parties Strengthen Cooperation

Cotonou EHUZU in French 15 Jan 80 p 6

[Text] A delegation of administrative staff from the CCP arrived yesterday in Cotonou for a friendly visit by invitation of our progressive party, the Benin People's Revolution Party.

Headed by Comrade Wu Hsiue-Tchien, assistant director of the international contact department of the CCP's Central Committee, the Chinese delegation was welcomed at Cotonou's International Airport by Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the policy division of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party and general secretary of the UNSTB.

"This friendly visit will allow strengthening cooperation between our two parties," Mr Hsiue-Tchien emphasized. "This is also the time to promote cooperation between the two governments through lasting relations between the leaders of our two friendly countries."

"The CCP's delegation," added Comrade Hsiue-Tchien, "will go to the people of Benin to admire more closely the great victories won in its revolutionary struggle."

Regarding the international situation, the leader of the CCP's delegation described the PRC's foreign policy, marked above all by the struggle against the supremacy of one nation and the preservation of world peace.

Further Details

Cotonou EHUZU in French 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by R. Anani]

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, late last Friday morning received at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou a delegation of CCP administrative staff, who have been in our country since Monday, 14 January 1980.

On leaving the Presidential office the delegation's head, Comrade Wu Hsiue-Tchien, made a point of emphasizing the very cordial mood of their talks with President Kerekou. In fact, according to Comrade Hsiue-Tchien these talks were most friendly and cordial.

"I believe that through this interview the friendly and cooperative relationship joining our two countries will enjoy renewed vitality from now on," he said. Concerning relations between the Benin People's Revolution Party (PRPB) and the CCP, Comrade Hsiue-Tchien stated over two parties maintain very good relations.

"Our two parties have experienced almost the same history, and they have points in common," he emphasized. "Our two parties cherish the same hope, which is to mobilize and organize the masses of the people to fulfill the task of nation-building," added the Chinese comrade.

9545

CSO: 4400

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by P. Houehou: "Stay in Benin of a Mission of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation from the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions arrived last Saturday at Cotonou from Lagos. The delegation was welcomed to Krake (Benin-Nigeria border) by Comrade Vilon Guezo Romain, general secretary of the National Union of Workers' Trade Unions of Benin (UNSTB). Headed by Comrade Pierre Pimenov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the delegation is staying in Benin at the UNSTB's invitation.

Moreover Comrade Pimenov emphasized the excellent bonds of history and friendship that have long existed between these two trade union organizations. "Our visit to Benin," he explained, "will contribute to strengthening the firm ties of sincere cooperation existing between the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the UNSTB on one side and between the Soviet people and the hard-working people of Benin on the other side.

The cooperation between these two organizations, Pimenov explained, above all answers the concerns of both peoples, and perfectly fits into the framework of strengthening the world trade union front and extending the foundation of the World Trade Union Federation (FSM).

Speaking of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions' activities, Comrade Pimenov drew to our attention that the organization plays a significant role in the USSR's course of development. The Council vigorously fights alongside the Soviet people against any kind of foreign rule and also devotes itself to defending and preserving peace in the world.

Moreover, regarding the great deeds performed nationally as well as worldwide by the UNSTB, Comrade Pimenov pointed out that the organization is an effective social force and a significant political force in the life of Benin's people. "The UNSTB contributes tangibly to the African continent's battle for freedom and also speaks out against the arms race," he said finally.

It is worth mentioning that Comrade Pimenov is a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and member of the Administrative Council of the BIT (International Labor Bureau).

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS OF STATE ENTERPRISES MEETING

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 14 Feb 80 pp 4, 6

[Excerpts] The conference of state enterprises called by the political directorate met in Brazzaville from 10 January to 5 February 1980. It was attended by 850 participants representing the various levels of management and political, administrative, technical and union responsibilities.

The conference benefited from the presence of foreign experts, namely Professors Timar, from the University of Budapest; Jean Meling, from the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, representing the International Labor Office; Rudolph Eder, representing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Also noted was the participation of the UNDP [UN Development Program], FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] and EEC [European Economic Community], through the intermediary of their respective representatives in the People's Republic of the Congo. Also in attendance were several Congolese cadres who are working in private enterprises.

After the orientation speech by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, the first phase of the conference was taken up.

The agenda consisted of general debate of topics selected because of their direct relationship to current problems involving state enterprises with a view to finding proper solutions for them. At the end of this debate, a series of documents was prepared and recommendations were adopted.

The following is an account of the proceedings of the first phase of this conference, which was prepared by Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the Politburo, Central Committee, prime minister, chief of government:

1. With respect to the objective to be attained and the procedures to be followed, since the problem of man seemed to the conference attendees to be one of the essential concerns of the party and state at the present

stage of the national, democratic and popular revolution, a special place should be reserved for it in the economic recovery activity to which the political directorate is committed, with Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso at its head.

With regard to structures, or more precisely the neocolonial economic environment, the Conference of State Enterprises, following the Third Extraordinary Congress of the PCT (Congolese Labor Party), considered that the basic objective of the state's economic recovery is to give the party the resources for its policy, which at this time consists in making itself the master of all the levers of command of the economy with a view to development of a self-centered and self-dynamic model, within the framework of a socialist society managed entirely by a proletarian type of state.

To this end, the trisectional division of the economy reaffirmed by the Third Extraordinary Congress (private sector, joint sector and state sector) represents only one historically determined stage in the construction of socialism in the Congo.

For the present, priority is given to the recovery of the state sector and even, in certain regards, promoting private investment in the production sector to complement the state's investment effort. In short, the entire problem in the final analysis consists in finding a firm point of support which will permit the party and state to defeat imperialism. This point of support is the state enterprise, on condition that it be well-organized and managed and a source of growth [accumulation]. The bearer of the seeds of destruction of capitalism and imperialism, the state enterprise is an unsuspected force which it is important to make dynamic.

It will not be enough for the plans to be prepared for economic recovery to be effective and immediate. What also is needed is the maintaining and strengthening of the principles which were prevalent when these plans were prepared, throughout the execution phase and even far beyond that, particularly as regards the general consensus on the spirit of sacrifice, from the perspective of the watchword: "Live austere today to live better tomorrow." This implies general austerity, rigorous application of scientific rules and methods in the organization and management of work, a steadfast will to act and, of course, the most scientific objectivity possible in the evaluation of men and events.

Moreover, discipline at all levels should be observed without fail and punishment administered without diminution in accordance with the directive: "Everyone must know that if he makes mistakes, no one will protect him. If he is honest, the people will hold him in esteem; but if he betrays the people, the party will punish him."

In this regard, the intensification of political and ideological training is an absolute necessity for the raising of the workers' conscience,

whose decisive role was reaffirmed by the conference within the framework of the socialist society of tomorrow.

2. In the sector of intellectual mechanisms, the Conference of State Enterprises examined one by one the problems relating to the legal framework within which the state enterprises must develop, to the role of the state controllers, to the relations with the supervision authority, to the national commissariat for accounts, to the decision-making trilogy and to the coordination between state enterprises.

With respect to the legal framework, the state enterprises should from now on be governed by a charter which is the sole reference text and which determines the rights and obligations of the parties present; i.e., the collective state enterprise of workers, management entities, the party, trade union and other structures which make up the enterprise.

With regard to the role of the state controllers, their mission was reaffirmed by the conference, as the situation denounced by the historical declaration dated 12 December 1975 which was instrumental in the establishment of this state corps did not develop in the way intended, namely good management in the state enterprises. Additionally, whether it is a question of control over regularity of acts or control over timeliness, no conflicting situation was cited which could result in any blockage at the enterprise level, with possible problems between the state controller and the enterprise director in fact and by right being arbitrated by the supervision minister.

In any event, the imperatives of economic recovery require a strengthening of the institutional control mechanisms, in accordance with the directives of the comrade president of the Central Committee who stated that 1980 was a test year for everyone. In this regard, the state controller, in addition to his customary duties and responsibilities, has the mission of contributing to the recovery from the state enterprise to which he is assigned, on behalf of the Public Treasury, of assessments and taxes owed to the administration of taxes and the administration of customs.

However, to avoid all risk of bureaucracy imputable to the locating of the state controllers at the ministerial level, the function of state controller should be decentralized, with the latter brought closer to the enterprise to which he is assigned.

In another connection, acts involving a commitment to expend funds, are subject to state control, pursuant to organic texts.

Finally, negotiations of foreign business placed under the aegis of the state enterprises, so long as they remain preparatory acts, do not commit the enterprise and, under the terms of the law, do not involve a commitment to expend funds subject to state control.

As for the relations with the supervision authority, the directors of state enterprises must have direct and regular relations with the supervision minister, particularly as concerns problems of orientation and hierarchical control.

Similarly, functional relations should exist between the directors of enterprises and the central administration of the department concerned. These functional relations, which deal with the application of laws and regulations governing the activity of the enterprise, are of the same nature as those existing between the central administration and the private sector. In the same order of ideas, the DEP [expansion unknown] should be placed at the level of the central administration rather than at that of the ministerial cabinet.

Moreover, with respect to supervision in general, which must be effective, diligent and essentially efficient, the 30-day deadline imposed upon the government by law to notify the management entities of state enterprises of its decision on the work of the directorate committee submitted for its approval, must be strictly respected so as not to prejudice the proper functioning of these production units.

As for the national commissariat for accounts, this organization, the need for which has been underscored, should be established with the framework of the charter. In the meantime, a commission responsible for certifying the financial statements of enterprises should be established.

With respect to the decision-making trilogy, the director of the state enterprise being recognized as the sole commander on board in the period of the management committees, the decision-making trilogy should be placed at the level of the management committee chaired by the minister of supervision.

In this context, the trilogy organizations are placed under the authority of the director with a view to the correct application of the decisions arrived at jointly in the management committee. This involves:

- the permanent committee for production and production control chaired by the administration;
- the advancement and social security commission chaired by the union;
- the tribunal of comrades chaired by the party.

The director should see to it that these organizations function properly. In the event of disagreement, it is up to the director to call upon the supervisory administration or in the last resort make a decision and then prepare a report.

With regard to the coordination of state enterprises, an organization for coordination between state enterprises should be established, whose duties and responsibilities will be defined by charter.

3. In the financial sector:

a) at the outset the conference reaffirmed:

--that the imperative of output and profitability was one of the basic criteria of the economic recovery policy defined by the party and state, with the search for profits being systematized as a condition sine qua non of exploitation, indeed the existence of the state enterprise. That is precisely how it differs from traditional public service whose basic characteristic is to assure the constraints of the public authority;

--that profits are as vital to the enterprise as wages are to the worker, since they are one of the sources of growth, which is itself the creator of jobs;

--that it is obvious the state enterprise also has a social role to play, whether because it creates jobs, distributes income and assures the provision of service. However, this role is common to all the enterprises, whether or not they are state enterprises. In the final analysis, it is its financial stability upon which the state enterprise's accomplishment of its social mission depends;

--the state enterprises must be given capital of their own and that they should not resort to long- and middle-term loans except to the extent that their probable profitability permits them to meet the annual repayments;

--that they should have recourse to bank credits by assuring that the liquidity of their circulating assets are at least equal to the degree of repayability of their short-term debts.

b) The conference next debated problems relating to the service [prise en charge] of the debt, repayment, unpaid taxes and budgetary estimates [previsions].

On the subject of the debt and its servicing, the need for a rational indebtedness policy for state enterprises was recalled, which should indicate those cases in which a state enterprise can benefit from a capital appropriation [dotation], the servicing of its debt by the state or a loan guarantee.

In any event, no foreign debt should be contracted without the CCA's [Congolesse Sinking Fund] being involved in the negotiations.

The conference also said that capital constitutes a nonreimbursable state appropriation but that debts contracted by the state on behalf of these enterprises, or by the enterprises themselves for their establishment or to cover financial needs experienced during their existence, are the responsibility of the enterprises.

The methods for servicing these debts can be specified case by case at the time plans for economic recovery are drawn up.

On the subject of debt repayment, the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party, having reaffirmed the need for repayment of debts and credits between state enterprises and the state and state enterprises themselves, meetings on debt repayments organized at the level of the department of finance should continue so that a condition of definitive debt repayment, which was decreed on 31 December 1979, will be established by 30 April 1980 at the latest for the repayment of state/enterprises debts and 30 June 1980 for the repayment of debts by state enterprises among themselves.

Balances due after debt repayment should be entered in the settlement journal. The balances will appear in the financial statements of debtor enterprises as short, long- and middle-term debts, depending on whether the timeframe for their repayment is less or more than 1 year.

The supervision ministers of the enterprises concerned, as well as the minister of finance, will ensure that the debt repayment operations proceed properly.

Effective 1 January 1980, reciprocal debts and credits of parties in presence will be taken care of within the legal or conventional timeframes.

The efforts of the enterprises and the administration should give preference to the following enterprises: Hydrocongo [? Congolese Water Company], SNDE [National Water Distribution Company], ATC [Trans-Congolese Communications Agency], ONPT [National Postal and Telecommunications Office], because of their strategic position with respect to the rest of the country.

On the subject of unpaid taxes, state enterprises, under no circumstances, should retain in their own possession assessments and taxes collected on behalf of the state, whether this involve the IRPP [expansion unknown], forfeiture tax, apprenticeship tax or indirect taxes such as the TCA [taxes on turnover] and the TIT [expansion unknown].

With regard to reserves [provisions], state enterprises can and even should set up reserves to avoid paying out [degager] fictitious profits, particularly as regards reserves for questionable debts or for depreciation of stocks. However, to be valid, these reserves must be set up to meet losses or charges which are clearly stated, and which current happenings render probable and not simply eventual.

In any event, state debts are not open to reserves for doubtful debts. It will be the responsibility of the tax administration case by case to evaluate particular situations which may arise.

Taking up the second phase of their work the conference attendees split up into five sectional committees which examined the situation of each of the state enterprises placed under their jurisdiction.

In this regard, the conclusions and recommendations formulated by the committees, with account taken of the principles established during the general debate, will be used by the permanent committee in the preparation of economic recovery plans.

These conclusions and recommendations deal principally with the short-, middle- and long-term objectives of the state enterprises concerned, their organizational structure, their accounting situation and the material, financial and human factors which are of such nature as to impact on their economic recovery.

The specialized committees also classified the state enterprises under consideration into three major categories, as reflected in the following list:

1. Enterprises To Be Developed

--Rural Economy Committee: CCB [Congolesse Timber Office], UAIC (Congolesse Reforestation Unit), OCF [Congolesse Office of Forests], OCC (Coffee and Cacao Office), OCV (Office of Food Crops), SOCOTON (Agriculture-Livestock Company of Madingou), SONAVI (National Aviculture Company), Stabilization Fund for Prices of Agricultural and Forest Products, OCT (Congolesse Tobacco Office).

--Mines and Energy Committee: HYDROCONGO, SOCOREM (Congolesse Mining Exploration and Exploitation Company), SNDE (National Water Distribution Company).

--Industry-Tourism Committee: SIAP (Paper Articles Industrial Company), NOVOTEL [expansion unknown], SOVERCO (Congolesse Glass Company), UBC (Limestone Crushing Company), MAB (Livestock Milling and Feed).

--Infrastructure and Communications Committee: SONACO (National Construction Company), SOPROGI (Real Estate Promotion and Management Company), ANAC (National Civil Aviation Agency), ATC (Trans-Congolesse Communications Agency), ONPT (National Office of Posts and Telecommunications), RNTP (National Public Works Management).

--Commerce, Financial Institutions and other services committee: SOCOPHAR (Congolesse Pharmacies Company), ARC (Congolesse Insurance and Reinsurance Company), ONIVEG (National Office for the Import and Wholesale Sale of Meat).

2. Enterprises To Be Straigtened Out

--Rural Economy Committee: SONEL (National Livestock-raising Company), SOCOME (Congolesse Furniture Company), manioc farms: Mantsoumba, M'Be and Makoua, Loudima Fruit Station, EDF [European Development Fund], ORD [Diheesse Ranch Office] ranches, Experimental Milk Farm at Km Rouge, UAB (Livestock Feed Plant).

--Mines and Energy Committee: SNE.

--Industry-Tourism Committee: CIDOLOU (Loutete National Cement Company), SUCO (Congolese Sugar Company), SOTEXCO (Congolese Plastic Company).

--Infrastructure and Communications Company: LINACONGO [expansion unknown], CHACONA (Naval Construction Shipyards), STB (Brazzaville Transport Company).

--Commerce, Financial Institutions and other services Committee: OFNACOM (National Office of Commerce), ONLP (National Office of People's Bookstores), LAPCO (Congolese Pharmaceutical Company), CNPS (National Fund for Social Welfare [Prevoyance], ONACI (National Office of the Cinema), CCA, MAAC (Congolese Arts and Crafts Manufacture), OCI (Congolese Information Office, General Hospital, PUBLICONGO [?Congolese Publishing Company].

3. Enterprises To Reconsider

--Rural Economy Committee: SONEL, EDF, ORD Ranches, Experimental Milk Farm at Km Rouge, M'passa Livestock Station, RNPC (Congolese National Palm Groves Management), UEB (Betou Exploitation Unit), SNEB (National Company for the Exploitation of Timber), SONATRAB (National Company for the Processing of Timber).

--Infrastructure and Communications Committee: SATACONGO [expansion unknown], Mory, STB.

--Commerce, Financial Institutions and other services committee: Congo-Sport, MAAC [expansion unknown].

The first phase was the subject of a summary report.

The state enterprises conference which was organized for two periods will meet again next August to permit the permanent committee to present the conclusions of its work which will be devoted to the preparation of economic recovery plans and a charter for the state enterprises.

8143

CSO: 4400

CONGO

BRIEFS

GDR AGREEMENT SIGNED--A ceremony marking the signing of a contract establishing a printing house annex in Pointe-Noire was held yesterday morning by the People's Republic of the Congo and the GDR. The German side was represented at this ceremony by Wilhelm Laske, assistant director general of the Unitechna enterprise, and the Congo by Pierre Moussa, minister of plans. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 28 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT 'DEPLORES' FARMING NEGLECT--The poor response to the Equatorial Guinean Government's appeal for Spanish citizens to restart agriculture in the country has given rise to a meeting chaired by President of the Republic Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. Obiang Nguema deplored the former businessmen's lack of resolve. "No real investment plan has so far been received," he said. The president explained that the levy which should be paid to the government for keeping up estates while they were abandoned does not apply at present. However, he added that the farming credits granted by the government to foreign businessmen cannot be repatriated. On the other hand, it was disclosed at the meeting that there are many applications from major businessmen in other countries to start farming thousands of hectares immediately. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, over 44,000 hectares of cocoa plantation are available in the province of Bioko, of which little over 5,000 hectares are in the process of being rehabilitated. [Excerpt] [LD190911 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Mar 80 p 9 LD]

CSO: 4410

AFRICANS ADVISED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, DIGNIFIED

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 29 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Cecil V. M. Forde: "The Super-Powers Over Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Until about a fortnight ago, it appeared that the gathering war-clouds were going to break on the world, putting the human race in total tragedy, since any bloody holocaust between the super-powers of East and West could spell the well-high annihilation of mankind.

Up to a few days ago, "the shouting and the tumult" about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan seemed either to be dying down perceptively or going on without so much as a gathering momentum. The world has a lot to be grateful for that the position had not been worsened, due, no doubt, to the maturity and levelheadedness of some world statesmen and sportsmen, since, by reason of the extent to which the super-powers and their satellites have armed themselves, any chance spark is sufficient to blow up a major part of the world into smithereens.

The whole hullabaloo started when, in accordance with a treaty signed between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan Soviet troops went to the aid of the Afghan administration. This action terribly angered the United States Government which termed it an "intervention," a term that embraces in its connotation a political interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Behaviour

At this stage, one should like to make it unmistakably clear that one is neither pro-communist nor anti-West. One is concerned purely with looking at facts as they are, and appreciating them as such.

To be more specific one DOES NOT support any form of interference by big or -powers in the internal affairs of other nations. Thus one would not support the interference by big or super-powers in the affairs of nations like Korea, Vietnam and Kampuchea (Cambodia).

One does not also accept the principle of double standard international politics. We must be bold to accept that like the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the U.S. and its automatic acolytes should have raised cane when French troops were flown into the Empire of ex-President Bokassa, when South African troops (now seemingly withdrawn) entered Zimbabwe ostensibly to guard the Beit Bridge when foreign troops were flown into Zaire, et cetera.

One points that the situation in Afghanistan is not more dangerous than the U.S. arming of Morocco with modern weapons, weapons it would most certainly use to crush the Polisario nationalists of Western Sahara to whole territory Morocco has falsely and most illegally laid claims in utter defiance of remonstrances by the O.A.U., and world opinion.

It may be true that oil is important and that any area of strategic importance to the U.S. ought to be jealously watched by it. But to decide to arm Pakistan to the teeth for the purpose of ensuring that U.S. economic lifeline is not endangered militarily in that area of the world is to ignore the vital interests of other nations in the area, chiefly India. Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government could by no stretch of the imagination be expected to take kindly to such action by the U.S., even though India opposes Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Many people the world over are completely nonplused at the very ludicrous behavior of the ultra revolutionary Iranian students who in dire contempt of diplomatic norms have continued to hold 50 American hostages, with no hope of their release now or in the immediate future.

These strange revolutionaries in their weird behavior are in truth and fact giving the fullest expression to their dislike for U.S. support for the Shah whose reign they consider--rightly or wrongly--one of terror. They see in the U.S. the peril of the Shah's rule. The U.S. should not allow its military prowess and ability to arouse many nations to its side to make it fail to learn or grasp fully the lessons of Iran. History, indeed, has an uncanny way of repeating itself. Perhaps Pakistan might wish to move and act circumspectly, bearing the unfortunate Iranian situation very well in mind.

Once again, the Government of Afghanistan has spoken out. Its Foreign Minister, Mr Mohammed Dost, has reiterated that they invited the Soviets to go to their aid in terms of the treaty of friendship (permitted under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter), good neighborliness and cooperation between their two countries, and that the Afghan people were grateful to the U.S.S.R. for its friendly gesture in sending in troops at their request. He assured the world, that the Soviet troops would leave their country "as soon as the outside threat to Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is eliminated."

International peace would have a much better chance of success if the nations of the world, big and small, would avoid complicating issues by the use of

double standards, such as France now arming Tunisia apparently against Libya whilst voting for the pull-out of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Selective

The speech of the Soviet Union Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, after his meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, to wit that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn as soon as the external threats to the Afghan State had abated should be a glimmer of hope for a satisfactory solution of the burning issue.

A world to Africans generally. African States by and large belong to the Third World which is supposed to be non-aligned. African Leaders and Writers would do well to make critical analysis of international issues as they do arise. They should be courageous to place the greatest premium on truth and stark facts, completely uninfluenced in their decisions by any sordid or mercenary considerations. African Leaders and Writers must always seek to pursue the path of peace, good will and understanding through patient strivings, and pure motives.

One thing they must avoid at all costs. They must scrupulously avoid being patronizing or being selective in their condemnation of states for wrongful acts against humanity, or playing the stool-pigeon for vain approbation.

The African Personality is, and must always be preserved as, a dignified Personality.

CSO: 4420

REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE DENIES PAMPHLET ISSUANCE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] The People's Revolutionary League of Ghana, yesterday stressed that it had not issued any anonymous leaflets, and described the press conference held last week on the arrest of some of its members as a "calculated and vicious attempt to link our cadres with the distribution of anti-Ewe leaflets."

A statement issued by the league said: "We have never and will never distribute any anonymous leaflets with intent to generate disunity among the toiling Ghanaian masses in view of the fact that such an exercise will be at cross purpose with the objective of our league."

The statement explained that leaflets issued by the league were duly signed by its Information Committee, taking full cognisance of the fact that "leafleting is a legitimate exercise and absolutely conforms to the concept of press freedom which guarantees collective and individual rights to expression of views through publications such as press statements, newspapers, radio, television, pamphlets and leaflets."

It explained that the league issued leaflets against attempts to reverse the gains of the June 4 Revolution through anonymous tribal leaflets.

The league's leaflets, headed 'Combat tribal feelings amongst the ranks' the statement said drew attention to attempts to fan tribalism as a means of dividing and, thereby, weakening the other ranks of the Ghana Armed Forces.

Its leaflets also urged the underprivileged in the society to appreciate that "what binds them together is tribes but that they are all victims of oppression and exploitation," the statement said.

It said the arrest of its members was illegal, and added that the league "hopes that in future innocent citizens pursuing national interest and within their constitutional rights will not be unduly obstructed.

CSO: 4420

PAPER SUPPORTS WAGE POLICY ESTABLISHMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Feb 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Need for a Wage Policy"]

[Text] There is a notable, and significant, thing about labor demands in this country in recent times: Those who go on strike, particularly in the public service, do so either because of the high cost of living or because they want to bring their salaries up to the level of those of workers in other organizations.

As a result, salary demands in many cases, are irrelevant to the circumstances of the organizations whose workers are concerned; and thus wage increases have come to be unrelated to production.

Another significant wage factor in this country is the practice, or policy, in which no one is supposed to take a higher salary than certain masses of employees.

For example, in the Civil Service, the Principal Secretary (or Senior Principal Secretary) must enjoy the highest salary and best service conditions. Even if a medical officer, or agricultural expert in the Civil Service accounts for higher production than the Principal Secretary, the basis of salary grading is not work done, but the order of the hierarchy.

In the advanced countries, on the other hand, a worker's remuneration takes close account of his production.

In the Soviet Union if a bus driver takes more pay than the doctor, the doctor understands why.

In the United States if the garbage collector gets a higher basic pay than the graduate teacher, the teacher understands why.

In Britain, if workers of any organization decide to demand more pay, the trade unions do the necessary comparison between the higher pay demand and the output of the workers before supporting or rejecting the demand.

A Lesson

The manner of looking at the wage question is more orderly and realistic in the advanced countries because each country has a WAGE POLICY.

For, in the absence of a wage policy, workers' demands for salary increase can lead to trouble for the national economy. This is a serious lesson which we in Ghana ought to have learnt from the chaotic salary increases that have been granted during the last five years.

The Ghana Government needs to produce a wage policy which must become a contract between it and the labor movement. Unless things are done in such an orderly fashion, this nation's economy is going to collapse under the present situation where everyone asks for more money from the Government without bothering about how the money is to be found.

It is understood, for instance, that the only easy way in which the Government can find the \$235 million to pay the latest higher wage demands would be to stop many subsidies.

More pay is assumed in every country to come directly from the profits or production of those who demand it. But if in Ghana the Government has to find the money from such a source as removing subsidies, then it means the demands for higher salaries are not related to higher production.

A national wage policy is necessary because it would make price indexing more realistic and inflation control more effective.

A wage policy would also make it easier for the ordinary workers to have a better understanding of how the national economy works.

We therefore recommend that the Government should seriously consider establishing a wage policy without undue delay.

CSO: 4420

PAPER SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON WAGE INCREASES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Distress, Wages--The Root Causes"]

[Text] Major wage demand crises can be adjudged by taking several other relevant matters into consideration.

There is, of course, the inevitable factor of how much total wage burden the national economy can bear without disaster.

And the question of the real value of wage increases cannot be side-stepped, either. For, it is unrealistic to ask for more money without considering how much more that extra money can buy--i.e., more money is useful only according to what it can buy.

This particular question is of immediate importance because the refusal to take proper account of it had led to the failure of wage increase upon wage increase in the last several years to bring satisfaction to anyone.

In the face of the recent upsurge of wage increase demands, the President, Dr Hilla Limann, has put the Government's cards on the table:

One: It would cost ₵235 million to meet the demands for wage increases that have been made since the PNP came into power.

Two: The demands and the various forms of industrial action coming with them have been overwhelming to the Government and injurious to the national economy.

Three: The industrial strife resulting from the situation threatens the efforts to revive the economy and can have far-reaching consequences.

Basic Factors

Four: The Government should in due course find the proper solutions to the basic conditions which produce the economic dissatisfaction.

Five: In the meantime only patience, understanding, maturity, and responsibility in pressing wage demands can be meaningful.

The President's analysis of the problem is convincing. The situation as it is at the moment is so bad that pressures are not realistic or useful.

In due course, the Government will have to show what it has done to correct the basic factors which have produced the social-economic distress of the day--which cannot be removed by mere wage increases, anyway.

What workers' leaders must do now is to convince the rank and file that the \$235 million is a stiff proposition.

The reality of the situation is that the goods are not available for money to buy. It is a situation that requires serious analysis by the leadership of the national labor movement.

Both for the Government and the labor leadership, the fundamental factor must be clear: The responsibility of recognizing the natural direction and the need for change cannot be dodged.

In this sense, the economic misfortunes of the country and the social reactions to them are historical developments that cannot be washed away or brushed aside, but must be solved.

And the appeal for calm and forbearance while the Government tackles the problem at the ROOT.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DENIAL--The Military Intelligence has denied the allegation made against it that it has colluded with other state security agencies to give false information to the Government. Making the denial at a press conference, in Accra yesterday Captain Victor Ansah, head of the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, referred to the Chairman of the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Flt-Lt Jerry Rawlings' press statement last Wednesday in which he accused the Military Intelligence in particular, and the state agencies, in general, of being responsible for disseminating false information to the Government, and stated that "the Military Intelligence categorically denies this allegation and say that it has not been in any way responsible for this." On the contrary, the military has been placed on the alert to arrest certain unidentifiable groups said to be going about distributing seditious leaflets among the public. "If anybody says the state agencies are responsible, we want him to prove it because we have documents to prove our arrests so far made," he said. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Feb 80 p 1]

NEED FOR STUDENT UNITY STRESSED--Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, lecturer in law at the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon, has advised students of higher institutions in the country to be wary of moves and threats by top officials and the property class to destroy their solidarity by creating confusion among them. He said students should not allow petty intellectual ideologies, tribal differences and petty squabbles to break their unity, solidarity and the student movement which they had been able to build over the past years. Speaking at a symposium on "The National Economic crisis as they relate to the student movement in Ghana" at the 16th annual congress of the NUGS in Kumasi; Mr Tsikata said as students, they should analyze such ideologies and differences carefully before they made clear moves. Any unfavorable moves they might make would break their united front. "Whatever the students have expressed by way of solidarity for the oppressed people in the country will be resisted by these people who are definitely going to be deprived of their ill-gotten gains," he stated. Mr Tsikata suggested that the only way by which the student movement could strengthen its profound unity and solidarity was to generate greater energy and attention towards the national economic crises. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 8]

COMMISSIONS TO PREPARE PARTY CONGRESS LISTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 11 Jan 80 pp 7-8

[Excerpts] The commissions for general policy and regulations, economic and financial policy, social and cultural policy, rural affairs, equipment and, finally, coordination have been set up to prepare for the upcoming congress. During the Political Bureau meeting held yesterday morning at the Hall of Congress and over which Mr Philippe Yace presided, an assessment was also made of the last 5 years of activity of the party's highest body.

First Commission: Commission for General Policy and Regulations

Chairman: Mr Alphonse Boni. Recording Secretary: Mr Banny Jean. Assistant Recording Secretary: Mr Lazen Coulibaly. Members: Messrs Ekra Mathieu, Coffi Gadeau, Konan Kanga, Alexis Thierry-Lebbe, M'Bahia Ble Kouadio, Huberson Pierre, Amadou Bocoum, Alloh Jerome, Kei Boguinard, Yapobi Lucien, Folquet Joseph, Loua Diomande, Djibo Sounkalo, Coffie Gervais, Mrs Anoma Gladys, Mrs Richemond Marcelle, Messrs Ake Simeon, Ouassenan Kone, Oulate Maurice, Toussagnon Benoit, Bakary Coulibaly, Mrs Marie-Therese Sangare, Mr Ipaud Lago.

Second Commission: Commission for Economic and Financial Policy

Chairman: Mr Mamadou Coulibaly. Recording Secretary: Mr Diaby Alphonse. Assistant Recording Secretary: Mr Diabate Lamine. Members: Messrs Seri Gnoleba, Konian Kodjo, Donwahi Charles, Konan Bedie, Diawara Mohamed, Kone Ibrahima, Amany Goli, Radiga Abdoulaye, Tieba Ouattara, Kouman Yao, Gomis Charles, Abdoulaye Kone, Fadika Lamine (Marine), Mrs Chapmann Jeanne, Mrs Aka Anghui, Messrs Abou Doumbia, Amichia Rene, Ahoune Frimin, Amon Tanoh Lambert, Kouassi Henri, Coulibaly Tiemoko, Richmond Joachim, Daubrey Auguste, Angouan Koffi Maurice, Dje Bi Dje, Banny Konan Charles.

Third Commission: Commission for Social and Cultural Policy

Chairman: Mr Auguste Denise. Recording Secretary: Mr Usher Assouan. Assistant Recording Secretary: Mr Ange Barry Battesti. Members: Messrs

Mockey Jean-Baptiste, Lorougnon Guede, Akoto Yao Paul, Mrs Jeanne Gervais, Messrs Laurent Dona-Fologo, Coffi Bile, N'Dia Koffi Blaise, Coulibaly Gon, Bailly Tagro, Chicaya Pierre, Coffie Joseph, Adiko Niamkey, Kouakou Martin, Ahin Etienne, Vanie Bi Tra, Pascal N'Guessan Dikibie, Thiam Amadou, Dadie Bernard, Brou Emile, N'Da Konan, Mrs Tchicaya Madeleine, Messrs Diarrassouba Vally, Angate Antoine, Beda Bernard, Bogui Vincent, Gnalega Jeremie.

Fourth Commission: Commission for Rural Affairs

Chairman: Mr Nanlo Bamba. Recording Secretary: Mr Aka Anghui. Assistant Recording Secretary: Mr Mobio Ernest. Members: Messrs Bra Kanon, Lorougnon Guede, Fily Cissoko, Sawadogo Abdoulaye, Laubhouet Marcel, Amoakon Mian, Samba Ambroise, Grogue Martin, Tahiri Zagre, Dicoh Garba, Attobra Theodore, Mrs Ouegnin Georgette, Mrs Konan Ferrand Antoinette, Messrs Gotta Tape Boniface, Detoh Kouassi, Amethie J.-B., Amagou Victor, Amany Rene, Emissah Kouaho, M'Lam Ouattara, Oulai Kemiangnan Jean.

Fifth Commission: Commission for Equipment

Chairman: Mr Kacou Alcide. Recording Secretary: Mr Konan Lambert. Assistant Recording Secretary: Mr Lancina Konate. Members: Messrs Aoussou Koffi, Kouisson Keletigui, Cissoko Souleymane, Koffi Leon, Moussa Comara, Amos Djoro, Boni Desire, Gui Dibo, Fadika Lamine (Marine), Kone Bangali, Aka Albert, Bahi Maurice, Kwao Gnassounou, Amon Leon Coulibaly Sekou, Kouassi Kouadio (Grands Moulins), Dioulo Emmanuel, Abouanou Felix, Amangoua Lookensy, Mrs Brizoua Bi, Mrs Yae Delphine, Messrs Gaoussou Soumahoro, Kobinan Amissah, Konan Ferrand, Nanguy Simon.

Coordination Committee

Chairman: Mr Camille Alliali. Members: Messrs Eholie Michel, Polneau Honore, Aggrey.

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CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON FRENCH SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION GIVEN

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 14 Jan 80 p 19

[Text] In the opening session of the Seventh Mixed French-Ivorian Commission for Scientific Cooperation, held in Abidjan from 7 to 9 January, our minister of scientific research, Prof J. Lorougnon Guede, assessed the last 4 years of cooperation and provided a synopsis of recorded results. Financial aid granted by France to our country during 1976-79 amounted to 16.140 billion Ivorian francs, with about 12 billion provided by the ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office]. French aid this year comes to more than 3 billion, with 2 billion from the ORSTOM. During the last 4 years, research has mainly been concerned with the improvement of plant, animal and forest production and agricultural modernization on one hand and on the other with the knowledge, conservation, preservation and development of continental and marine environments and, finally, with the knowledge, conservation and development of natural ecosystems and planned continental systems.

"Concerning the first area of research," Minister Guede recalled, "the discoveries made by our researchers in the areas of genetics, technology, agricultural techniques and protection of crops against pests and parasites have helped dramatically to increase yields, production levels and the quality of products for export on one hand and on the other to reduce, in the case of certain crops, the production costs of community and industrial plantations as a result of fertilizer economy through better management of mineral nutrition. However, the following results should be listed in more detail:

"In the case of coffee: The introduction, in the clonal mixture to be popularized, of two new clones of the robusta variety, obtained by plant selection and whose production capacity is approximately 2,500 tons/hectare of commercial coffee; the attainment of yields of between 1,800 and 2,300 tons/hectare of second-generation arabusta, as compared with 1,400 tons in the case of first-generation clones; reduction of the caffeine content

of arabusta hybrids, less than or equal to 1.5 percent in comparison to 2.7 percent for the robusta variety selected.

"In the case of cacao: Attainment of a yield of more than 2,000 tons/hectare of commercial cacao from hybrids derived from plant selection, now combined in comparative confirmation and adaptation tests in several biclonal seed-bearing fields; experimentation with a mechanical pod-removal system with a view to developing more efficient processes.

"In the case of oil palms: Completion of studies on plant multiplication, by in vitro tissue cultures, to make it possible to increase production of ordinary plant matter more rapidly and especially to popularize the melanocossa x guineensis hybrid, a slow-growing palm tree resistant to pests and illness and yielding an oil with a high content of saturated fatty acids.

"In the case of coconut palms: Increased homogeneity and potential seed production through the technique of assisted pollenization based on a stricter choice of parents; discovery of the blast vector.

"In the case of cotton: The creation of a new commercial variety, T120.76, making it possible to increase production by 10 percent with a ginning yield of more than 0.5 percent.

"In the case of hevea trees, latex and rubber: The development and application, for plantations as a whole, of a tapping system adapted to clonal physiology and assuring good production and high profitability; the determination of specifications and quality label characteristics for manufactured rubber articles, providing a guarantee of the characteristics of the product in question.

"In the case of forests and timber production: The determination of the paper characteristics of various species in artificial afforestation; the development of a process for using many small-diameter stumps, items gleaned from clearing plantations and all types of trimmings, in the form of thin panels of 'reconstructed solid wood.'

"In the case of pineapples: Determination of the length of cycles appropriate to the various growing processes and extension of the growing cycle to meet the demand of various markets; improvement of treatments against plant and fruit spoilage and improvement of techniques to control internal discoloration, making it possible to limit export losses.

"In the case of rice: The attainment of new varieties, IRAT 10 and IRAT 13; the determination of appropriate parents in hybridization and mutation processes, making it possible to anticipate obtaining varieties that are more productive and more resistant to climatic and parasitic hazards.

"In the case of yams: Development of the florido variety, which is suited to the climatic conditions of savanna areas and highly valued by consumers.

"In the case of truck-farm produce: Listing of the viroses of tomato, okra, eggplant, cucumbers, zucchini and potatoes.

"In the case of livestock breeding and fodder: Continuation of cattle selection, both in research establishments and in a natural environment, of the N'Dama and Baoule breeds; discovery of fodder resources based on a range of adapted plants, making it possible to ultimately consider intensification of livestock breeding through the establishment of modern fodder development units.

"In the second area of research, some results that are very important for development deserve to be pointed out: In the equatorial area, the discovery of a potentially rich tuna zone; biological knowledge of the mackerel, making it possible to have a scientific basis for breeding this fish; assessment of the piscicultural stock of the continental shelf, with a view to developing a management model for pelagic and demersal fish-breeding; finally, determination of the main currents of pollution in the Ebrie Lagoon from agricultural, industrial and urban wastes and assessment of its piscicultural production.

"In the third area, among the many contributions of research on soil, water resources, vegetation and climate, the following should be mentioned: First, the layout of morphopedological maps of Boundiali, Korhogo, Tienko-Tingrela, Niele, Katiola and Touba, achievements which are of undeniable use for the establishment of agricultural development projects and for rural planning; compilation of data on the organization and operation of forest ecosystems, which could, within the framework of the Tai Project, serve as a reference for establishing management, planning and development standards for forest areas and national parks."

11915

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

AIR AFRIQUE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 80 pp 48-49

[Article by Joel Decupper: "Air Afrique is in a Bad Way!"]

[Text] Air Afrique, is in a bad way! We wanted to believe that the rumors which spread across Africa were not based on any more than so many false reports which the African lobbies and salons keep alive. Unfortunately they turn out to be true.

The great African airline, whose first P-DG [President-Director General] Cheikh Fall had succeeded in making it a model of its kind in Africa and even in the world, faces an uncertain future. In spite of all his ability and fine qualities, his successor, Aoussou Koffi, is a victim not only of the international economic situation which is especially unfavorable for airline transport because of the dizzy rise of fuel, but also of certain liabilities inherent in the multinational nature of the company. We want to discuss more particularly the credits which it is not managing to collect.

Credits of 11.5 Billion

Their amount continues to increase to the point of dangerously threatening Air Afrique's operation. On 31 August 1979, they reached 11.5 billion compared with 9.5 billion a year earlier.

The largest part of the amounts due are administrative credits: about 11 billion at the end of August 1979, compared with 10.3 billion at the end of 1978 and 8.8 billion at the end of 1977.

The Central Africa Republic and Chad alone are the source of more than half of these credits, as the table below, drawn up on 30 October 1979, indicates. That is to say that the company has little hope of quickly collecting such an amount.

**Status of Administrative Credits
as of 31 Oct 1979**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(9)	685	849	553	2,293	88	566	-
(10)	245	245	431	370	425	91	340
(11)	151	203	344	475	264	117	227
(12)	457	563	664	542	246	134	231
(13)	354	1,053	1,280	1,161	379	287	920
(14)	459	666	750	545	502	134	616
(15)	290	320	276	61	963	15	261
(16)	666	876	982	225	1,593	55	927
(17)	2,699	2,371	2,584	275	3,430	67	2,498
(18)	2,452	2,937	3,230	570	2,068	141	2,609
	8,458	10,083	11,094	6,517	621	1,465	8,643
(19)	426	244	123				
(20)	8,884	10,327	11,217				

Key:

1. Country
2. Balance on 12/31/77
3. Balance on 12/31/78
4. Balance on 10/31/79
5. Invoicing, movable year, on 10/31/79
6. Average collection time, days
7. 90 day credit
8. Treasury arrears
9. Ivory Coast
10. Benin
11. Upper Volta
12. Niger
13. Senegal
14. Togo
15. Mauritania
16. Congo
17. Central African Republic
18. Chad
19. Gabon
20. Grand total

The Delinquent Payers

There is also reason to observe the size of the Congolese credits which have increased 40 percent since 31 December 1977, which can hardly be expected to be collected soon. The debts of Upper Volta have increased 130 percent in 2 years; those of Togo, 45 percent; Benin's, 40 percent and Niger's, 30 percent. Only Mauritania has reduced its debts. As regards Senegal, we note that accountable debts have been cancelled to a great extent by the advances which the Senegalese treasury grants the company. But for this country, there is good reason to point out the existence of credits to certain semipublic companies, which amount to close to half a billion.

The initial result of this tremendous debt is the staggering increase of finance charges which reached 1 billion CFA francs last year, compared with 493 million the preceding year. We must compare this figure with profit before depreciation, which dropped from 2.232 billion at the end of August 1978 to 1.448 billion at the end of August 1979. There followed a loss of 325 million after depreciation on this date which was to reach 700 million for the fiscal year 1979, as Air Afrique's P-DG has just announced. This will be Air Afrique's first fiscal year with a deficit!

Fuel Increase of Seventy Percent

Nevertheless overall operational revenue increased 16 percent and this in spite of a drop in revenue of about 2 billion because of the events in Chad. However, expenses increased 22 percent, to a great extent because of the increase in finance charges on one hand and the rise of the fuel bill on the other hand. The latter rose from 36.09 francs a liter in January 1979 to 56.75 francs or an increase of 57.25 percent at the end of August 1979, which led to an additional outlay of 3.3 billion, hardly compensated for by the rise in fares. In addition, this rise affected traffic which rose 9 percent, while a 15 percent increase was anticipated. Certainly other causes were involved, beginning with general inflation, which affects all operational items. A rapidly expanding company like Air Afrique experiences its effects particularly, especially in the field of equipment. It also seems that the association with UTA [Air Transportation Union] has not been as beneficial for the multinational company as could be expected. It is feared that the repurchase of United Shippers, UTA's main office, by the PRICEL [expansion unknown] group is not

settling things and perhaps explains UTA's recent refusal to authorize a treasury loan to its African associate. These are, after all, points which should deserve further explanation.

Drastic Decisions

Still the fact is that Air Afrique's situation is critical, which gives rise--as always in Africa--to the most pessimistic rumors. Some even speak of breaking up, stopping operations, declaring bankruptcy. All this fortunately is false. On the other hand, it is true that the future is rather ominous. The average cost of fuel at the end of 1979 is 70 percent higher than the price in December 1978. And the 1980 fuel bill is estimated at more than 15 billion compared with 11.5 billion in 1978. As for financial charges, they are estimated at more than 2.5 billion in 1980, compared with 671 million in 1978.

It seems, by way of conclusion, that Air Afrique will be forced to make radical decisions, if it wants to protect this unique and obvious proof of African unity. Certainly it encourages solidarity among its members. Still, the irresponsibility of some of them must not endanger the entire community.

Other Tables:

Passenger traffic (passengers transported):

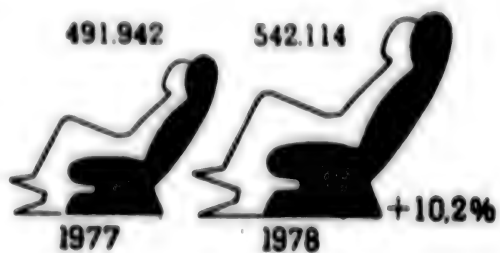
Up 10.2 percent from 1977 to 1978

1977

491,942

1978

542,114



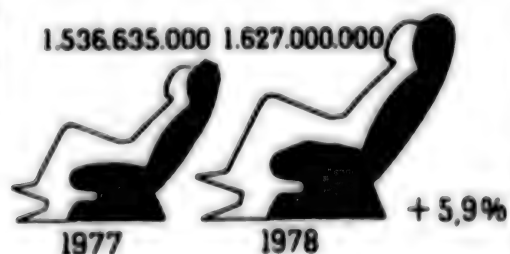
Passengers/km transported: Up 5.9 percent from 1977 to 1978

1977

1,536,635,000

1978

1,627,000,000



Rate of seat occupancy 57.4 percent

Cargo traffic

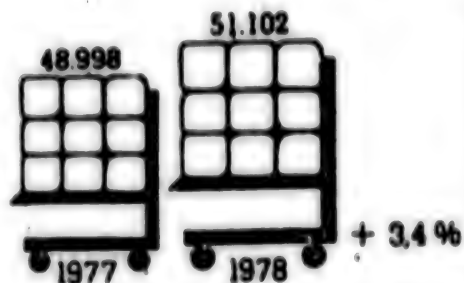
Tons transported: Up 3.4 percent from 1977 to 1978

1977

48,998

1978

51,102



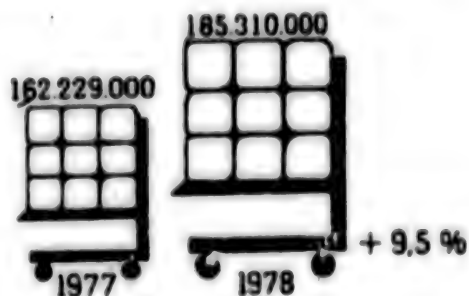
Tons/kilometers transported: Up 9.5 percent from 1977 to 1978

1977

162,229,000

1978

185,310,000



8490

CSO: 4400

KENYA

BRIEFS

KENYAN ELECTION--The high court of Kenya has nullified the election of the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Daniel Musyoka Mutinda, as the MP for Kitui Central constituency in a petition filed against him by a former permanent secretary, Mr Titus Mbathi. Delivering judgment Kenya's chief justice, Sir James Wicks, said that the court found out that the minister used bribery to solicit votes during last year's general elections. He added that, having determined the questions raised in the petition by Mr Mbathi, the court declared that Mr Mutinda was not validly elected as the member of parliament for Kitui Central. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

STATUS OF ANTANANARIVO FARITANY GROUP DESCRIBED

Results Already Apparent

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] As it does every year, the Antananarivo faritany is organizing the "Fanevan'ny Tomol-piavotana" competition; this is an effective method for enabling rural people to increase their farm production, and it allows urban consumers to encourage them by contributing prizes for the competition.

Several factors led the faritany elected officials, when they came into office in 1977, to consider this problem more closely and to sponsor this annual competition.

First of all, the number of the Malagasy population is continuing to grow.

700,000 Mouths to Feed

The Antananarivo-I fivondronana (consumer) 10 years ago had a population of 200,000 residents. Now there is a population of 534,000 included in the fokontany. With the floating population, that means about 700,000 mouths to feed.

The entire faritany has 2,800,000 inhabitants, and this population is growing by 2 to 3 percent a year.

Food production of the faritany could never meet such needs if no effort were made to expand the cultivable land.

The president of the executive council of the faritany, Jonah Rakotoarivelo, pointed out that in the faritany there are large cultivable plains, but acting on its own, the faritany can not manage to control the water supply; the cost of such a project would amount to billions of Malagasy francs.

The Red Book's Precepts

There is also the effort to put into practice the precepts of the Red Book: to fight against the currency drain by decreasing, if not eliminating entirely, imports of products that can very well be found in a sufficient quantity locally, and to use the funds thus released in other areas.

Let us not forget that for Madagascar, an agricultural nation, agriculture forms the basis for economic development and industry is the motivating force. It is essential to set up factories (and thus create new jobs) if the production of raw materials remains static.

There is also our objective of the "year 2000." This can not be attained if we do not start to work now.

Then the faritany must rely on its own efforts. These are the reason that led to this "Fanevan'ny Tolom-piavotana" (in its new version, since it was in existence in 1976). It is also a tool for introducing cooperativization to rural people, since the competition involves community work.

Growing Participation

Over a 3-year period, we have found a growing participation of the firaisana. But it is not yet complete: of the 285 firaisana, 183 (77 percent) took part in the 1978-1979 competition. That may be due to inadequacies of the program to sensitize the producers, or to a lack of conviction on their part.

Concerning technical problems which originally affected the method of calculating results, the technicians have found a suitable method by making on-site verifications and by comparing the reports sent in by the firaisana with the records of the Central Oil Mill, of the SINPA [National Agricultural Products Company].

While in the past the competition concentrated on rice, peanuts, pasturage, and reforestation (with community work

being the common denominator), since 1979 pig and chicken breeding have also been included.

Additional Steps

But sponsoring this competition would not be enough if additional steps were not also taken.

For that reason the faritany decided to organize the harvest of products by encouraging each fokontany to set up a commission in which the entire fokonolona can take part in the control of the products harvested, the prizes, rebates, etc.

However, a good harvest is worthless if the products do not reach their destination, that is, the hands of the consumers. For that reason the faritany is working to improve the road infrastructure.

Although the faritany's budget--which has no big money-making crops--is only 600 million Malagasy francs, a decision has been made that a good part of this sum will be allocated for road improvement and construction. The first effort will concentrate on the fertile regions which generally are held back by the state of their roads.

Agricultural Modernization

Another step taken: that the decentralized communities will each open a warehouse to preserve the produce harvested and to keep the state from losing money.

Furthermore, to cope with the inadequacy and poor quality of seedlings, the faritany has set up a nursery system (for rice and peanuts).

And finally, by giving the winning firaisana agricultural equipment, the faritany (and the donors) are gradually modernizing production structures and methods.

For pig and chicken breeding, the faritany feels that the decentralized communities should work to keep piglets and chicks, as the faritany's farms are not sufficient for this purpose.

However, the faritany has already purchased two fodder-producing complexes which it turned over to two firaisana with the raw materials. Moreover, 50 refrigerators for

vaccine storage were given to firaisana who agreed to accept responsibility for operating them (for example, by purchasing petroleum).

The efforts made by the firaisana since 1977, efforts which provide the main criterion for calculating results, can be given as follows: for rice production: 389,000 tons in 1977-78, 414,000 tons in 1978-79; for peanut production: 9,260 tons in 1977-78, 9,750 tons in 1978-79; pasturage: 63 hectares in 1977-78, and 71 hectares in 1978-79; reforestation: 1,100 hectares in 1977-78, and 1,162 hectares in 1978-79.

In our next edition we will publish questions asked by the Tananarive press during the press conference about the forward movement of the Antananarivo faritany.

Report on Press Conference

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] As we said in our last edition, the combined efforts of elected officials, of the people, and of the technicians are beginning to yield results in the battle for production.

This is partly due to the "Fanevan'ny Tolom-piavotana" competition which has existed since 1976, but which has now been changed to meet our present needs.

The entire faritany can take part in this competition, either as part of a community or individually, the consumers as well as the producers. While the consumers do not actually work the land, they can contribute to this battle for production by contributing prizes.

Until now, the president of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], the People's Council, the executive committee, the administrative committee of the faritany, the various communities under supervision, private individuals and private companies, as well as some revolutionary organizations have all greatly participated by granting prizes to be awarded.

For this year, the prizes already in the hands of the faritany are: two tractors, 195 plows, 21 cultivators, one rotating harrow, four pull chains, 10 spades, 24 heads for spades, 10 t-shirts, one hatcher, one incubator, and the sum of 575,000 Malagasy francs.

After giving this report, the head of the executive council of the faritany answered the reporters' questions.

Question: Faced with some criminal actions (theft, corruption) on the part of elected officials and technicians, what steps are being taken by the faritany in order to not discourage producers?

Answer: Naturally, within the decentralized communities, we have not yet reached the stage of self-discipline and mutual control. And the people are still afraid of taking on responsibility or of not defining the truth properly.

Nonetheless, the faritany is already doing what it can to limit corruption on the part of elected officials, or what is often their lack of understanding of regulations, especially for rebates. There are now some heads of firaisana who have been ordered to return some funds.

Question: There is talk about pig and chicken raising. Why doesn't the competition concentrate on cattle production, for the cattle stock is decreasing more and more throughout the faritany?

Answer: It is not declining just in the faritany; this is a problem that affects all of Madagascar, and for several reasons. The number of cattle is declining in relation to the increase in the number of mouths to be fed. To this is added the problem of poor cattle management practices, as the cattle are slaughtered when young. New cattle diseases have appeared since 1947. And we can not forget the problem of inadequate pasturage. For example, in the midwest region of the faritany, the lowlands which had been used for pastureland are little by little being converted into rice fields.

What we need is to find the ideal way to improve the quality, if not the quantity.

Question: The winning firaisana are being given tractors. Has the faritany given some thought to their maintenance?

Answer: We want to buy tractors only from firms providing service. Also, we have started to train members of these firaisana in agricultural mechanics.

Question: On several occasions you have said that you could no longer talk about the competition on the radio. What about that?

Answer: We don't know anything about it. We have just found that the faritany was no longer able to organize the contents of the broadcast "Fihaonana" (the weekly Tuesday broadcast reserved for the Tana faritany). If you want a satisfactory answer, you should contact those responsible.

Question: What about the state farm of Sakay (formerly Spas), which seems to be in trouble?

Answer: We can't answer that question for it is not our responsibility. In the entire faritany, we are represented only in the "Soy" enterprise which is still under construction!

Question: Concerning the problem of transport in general, what is the faritany's responsibility?

Answer: The faritany is responsible for setting rates based on a scale established by the ministry. This affects urban, suburban, and regional lines.

Also, if there are transportation problems, what is the underlying reason? The shortage of vehicles or poor organization?

To answer that, we will have to wait for the opening of the Freight Office. However, we are already participating in the Fi. Ma. [expansion unknown].

Question: Is there still a climate of insecurity in the faritany?

Answer: In the rural area, we can say that there are a sort of "dahalo," real gangsters whose criminal activities range from armed robbery to rape and murder. The existence of such people does somewhat decrease the productive ability of the rural population. But for Tana-ville, it seems that criminal activities are decreasing.

Question: How many cooperatives are there in the faritany?

Answer: Officially, there are 21 production cooperatives: six in Laniera, three in Mandoto, seven in Sakay, four in Bevato, and one in Antanifotsy.

MADAGASCAR

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH SPAIN REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] As Mr Justin Rarivoson, economics and trade minister pointed out at the close of Saturday's signing of the Spanish-Malagasy agreement for building a factory at Antsirabe to convert soybeans, 2 or 3 years ago trade and financial connections between Madrid and Antananarivo was still a dream. Today this is a reality. Once more a new agreement was signed between the two capitals through the agency of a Madrid bank, Banco Exterior de Espana.

The official documents were signed by Minister Rarivoson, Jose Antonio Morales Arranz, assistant general manager of the Banco Exterior de Espana, and Hassen Bay of INITEC. These documents provide a loan of 4 billion Malagasy francs repayable in 8 years at an interest rate of 8.50 percent. This new manufacturing facility is expected to produce 12,000 tons of refined oil a year and 45,000 tons of soy cake. In fact there is also planned processing of this product on a 70,000 hectare surface. Once it is built the factory will be an important source of jobs for the people of Vakinankaratra.

Moreover the project's uniqueness lies in the fact that it will make possible setting up an experimental area. Besides solely agricultural work there will be building of support systems.

Minister Rarivoson emphasized that this cooperation was able to be established between Spain and the RDM (Democratic Republic of Madagascar) because of the identity of views of the leaders and technicians of both countries, who have steered a real race against the clock to reach the present state of cooperation between the two countries. Cooperation with the Spaniards starts operating in fields where they are experts (such as shipbuilding); in this regard the second vessel built in the Spanish shipyards will be delivered to us, it is said, this year. This cooperation also answers certain of our principle needs.

According to our experts, the agreement that has just been signed is one of the most original. Not only will the Spaniards go ahead with the

industrial conversion of soybeans, but also they are going to help us to till it. Moreover cooperation between Madrid and Antananarivo is very well evident. There is already talk of a future agreement to build a cement factory in Majunga.

Regarding this financing credit, 80 percent will be made as loans, and the remaining 20 percent are taken under the responsibility of the Spanish Government.

9545

CSO: 4400

MILITARY TRANSFER OF COMMAND REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 31 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] Toliary. The raising of the flag was accomplished by Colonel Jean Philippe, who had come to the southern capital especially for the transfer of command.

Thus since 22 December 1979 Lieutenant Colonel Randrianasoavina has been in command of the regional district of the Toliary Police, with authority over three police departments (Morondava, Tolagnaro, Toliary) replacing Cavalry Major Ravelomanana, whom President Rabefiaro of Faritany has thanked for services rendered to Faritany.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due

In the presence of the civilian and military authorities and the elected officials of Faritany, Colonel Jean Philippe briefly described the long career of Lieutenant Colonel Randrianasoavina, former head of Mahajanga Province.

The new head of the regional district of the Toliary Police was born in North Befandriana in 1938; he is married and has two children. He attended Normal School and received his baccalaureate in 1962. Afterwards he joined the Army. He attended Saint Cyr in 1962 from which he emerged a sub-lieutenant in 1964. That same year Randrianasoavina joined the Police. From 1965 to 1972 he was Major of Porte Cavalry in Mahazoarivo. Afterwards he spent a year with Police Department in Antsirabe. From 1973 to 1975 Randrianasoavina was commander of a division at the Fianarantsoa ZN. From 1975 to 1977 he was head of Mahajanga Province. Then he went on to pursue additional studies at the Military Academy of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea where he successfully obtained the War School diploma.

9545

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

INFILTRATORS TRAINED IN RHODESIA RECOUNT EXPERIENCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 pp 2, 8

[Excerpts] Two young men who went illegally from this country to South Africa where they were later recruited by the enemy and sent to Rhodesia to join a special force in Salisbury, the Special Branch, were arrested by the National People's Security Service (SNASP), working closely with the Popular Vigilance forces. They were arrested on the morning of 29 December of last year after being infiltrated into our country across the frontier at Namaacha in order to carry out an assigned mission.

Those arrested were Mahomed Amin Harilal, 17, and Issufo Cassamo Mussa, 16 years of age. The former was a student at the Francisco Manyanga Secondary School, in the sixth form, and the latter was an assistant mechanic in a garage in the city of Maputo and a fifth-form student taking night classes at the Maxaquene Secondary School.

They were both lured out of the country by an individual who promised them innumerable advantages in Swaziland, where he said he had a house. However, revealing an attitude and conduct characteristic of a crook and an unscrupulous individual, the "shipper," after a series of maneuvers, took them to South Africa where he presented them to his bosses.

In Pretoria, they were taken to premises where, Mahomed Harilal recounted, they met a number of mercenaries of various nationalities including a citizen of Portugal and an Englishman, and a group of about 11 from Mozambique. There they were the targets of various types of intimidation. "We were already regretful and wanted to return home but they told us that we would have to join the Rhodesian special force or else they would send us back to Mozambique where we would be shot."

The two young men stayed two days in those premises, which served as a warehouse, and then they were taken to Rhodesia. "We traveled in a closed car and crossed the South African-Rhodesian frontier. The vehicle didn't even stop at the frontier." (Although it was a foreign police car.) Once in Rhodesian territory, the young men said, they were introduced to a Mozambican who had come close to being shot by the Special Branch for

having tried to flee back to his country. "Here our lives are money. If you are thinking of running away, we will not hesitate: we will kill you without mercy," he told young Issufo Cassamo. This youth, he told the young men, had been imprisoned for three months.

Special Branch Training Camp

For three months they were trained by the Special Branch (a special force in the Rhodesian secret service). Apart from practice in handling weapons, they also had classes in psychological action in which they were taught attitudes of contempt and hatred for the combatants in Zimbabwe in the Patriotic Front and the policy pursued by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The two young men said that they already felt disillusioned and regretful about the venture. Swaziland, the destination of their dreams, was behind them, and instead they had a daily dose of the training camp and the Special Branch.

"Once we tried to flee to Mozambique, but we failed, and when they learned about it, they threatened us. 'A certain friend' told us that he could easily follow us to Mozambique and shoot us if we tried to run away again," the two youths said.

Later on the young men said that they benefited from the advice of the Mozambican who was almost shot. "It was he who told us to stay calm, so that we could accept a mission assigned to us inside Mozambique and then desert."

The Mission in Mozambique

After evading an order according to which they were to participate in a 30-day operation "hunting" the guerrilla fighters of President Robert Mugabe, a Special Branch inspector "came to tell us that we were being transferred to Pretoria, because a plan of action was being carried out within Mozambique. A few days later we were sent to Pretoria where we were given money and new clothing."

They crossed the frontier between Rhodesia and South Africa in a tourist bus which, Issufo Cassamo said, replaced its Rhodesian license plate with a South African one on approaching the policed zone. Later, on 28 December 1979 to be exact, they were taken to the frontier at Komatipoort and handed over to the police in that zone. "At night, the Komatipoort police took us to an area where there was barbed wire over which we were to climb, and they gave each of us a sum of 6,000 escudos in Mozambican money.

The mission was to find and gather all possible information obtainable on the movements at the house where the president of the ZANU-Patriotic Front,

Robert Mugabe, and they had 10 days to carry it out. They were to learn at what time the newspaper was delivered there, how many vehicles visited there, as well as the number of windows in the premises and what time the lights were turned off.

The Militia Neutralize the Infiltration

The vigilance maintained by the people in general and the People's Militia in particular at the frontiers made it possible to frustrate the plans of the enemy once again. They were observed on the morning of 29 December 1979 in Namaacha, as they were waiting at the stop for the bus to take them into the city.

Evil Connivance

On the other hand, the collusion of the South African police in recruiting and providing facilities either in materials or funds to the Rhodesian secret service, the Special Branch, in its effort to discourage the people of Mozambique from providing militant support to the just cause of the people of Zimbabwe, through their legitimate representatives, the Patriotic Front, there is special attention.

"When we reached the Rhodesian-South African frontier, one of the South African policemen gave us 6,000 escudos in Mozambique money and showed us where we should climb the fence." These were the words of Issufo Cassamo Mussa who, along with Mahomed Harilal, received spy training from the Special Branch and were later assigned the mission of finding and gathering all possible information on the movements at the home of President Robert Mugabe.

The Law and Crimes of Espionage

Although the acts committed by those now charged are covered by the law, the penalty prescribed will not apply to them. "They are minors and the law cannot touch them," an individual connected with the SNASP told us. He subsequently added that they will be guided by the party and state structures so that in the very near future, they can be reintegrated in society. They are minors for whom another type of treatment must be provided.

This same individual said later on that the majority of the problems affecting young people result from the fact that they find themselves in the majority of cases without guidance and without proper understanding on the part of members of their families, teachers and school officials. In this context, this person said that in the final analysis, the young people who have problems for which they get no help from the members of their families can apply to the SNASP which, through its departments, will be responsible for directing them to the competent bodies.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMPETENCE NEEDS TO REPLACE EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 pp 3, 8

[Editorial by Hamade Chamisse: "Incompetence and Its Roots"]

[Text] In Mozambique today many of us occupy posts for which we were not trained.

There are however different ways of dealing with this reality.

There are different ways of perceiving our incompetence and reacting to it.

Some are incompetent because they want to be. They worked for it. They sought out the highest wages, the most agreeable level or command post.

Others were not at fault for their present incompetence. They were aware that they were not competent for their posts but they were assigned to them and they themselves could see that there was no one better trained. They had to move out or a machine or a business or a department would be paralyzed.

Today we must pay the high price of our incompetence for a whole colonial policy of reserving education for the sons of the colonial settlers, leaving our people abandoned to ignorance.

Operating the machines in our factories we have former cleaning personnel who never saw them before except when they swept out the offices. And the machines are working. But not as fast as before. And they break down a great deal.

We must fill the posts on the middle level of responsibility in the state apparatus with people who formerly held the lowest positions in the colonial administration. Individuals accustomed to obedience and servility, who now have to learn to command, to take the initiative.

We have to place in charge of large enterprises people who do not have the minimal technical training in management indispensable in order to prevent the accumulating losses.

And this is our real situation. It will continue to be for some time, for the schools are not able to produce the competent individuals we need, either in terms of quality or quantity.

Ministries which cannot find even one individual per year with ninth-grade education to strengthen their cadres will have to continue to overload the few existing individuals so qualified.

Enterprises which have to put in charge of major import and export departments an individual with a sixth-grade education obtained one way or another will have to face major difficulties.

But the major problems arise when along with incompetence we are faced with corruption, negligence and sabotage.

Many of us, as we have said above, are incompetent, but how far does incompetence go and where does negligence, being "careless" with the welfare of the people and the assets of the people, begin? At what point does incompetence stop and conscious sabotage carried out on the pretext that one does not know better begin?

It is necessary to combat incompetence. And this is done by training competent persons. In the schools, on the one hand, and at the labor sites, on the other.

We must take a serious look at the quality of the education we are providing. A student who learns poorly and who then tries to teach other students will certainly teach worse than he learned.

We must train men and women who come out of the schools with the background needed so that they can competently deal with the tasks of practical life.

In addition we must train competent personnel in the labor premises, beginning with the incompetents we have, and educating them.

To this end review and training courses are important. They are truly educational and not just a front to lengthen the lists of achievements at the end of the year.

Courses carefully prepared and offered by truly knowledgeable persons, who will not lose sight of the fact that the competence we want, along the collective path we have chosen to follow, involves not just technical information but above all that which is political.

This means that a vocational training course should not focus solely on apprenticeship in the carrying out of specific tasks, but first of all should come within the framework of an overall process ranging from the work site where this task takes place to society in general.

We must combat incompetence by becoming conscious of it. We must see ourselves in the mirror of truth and know to what point we must improve in order to be able to fill the posts to which we have been appointed properly.

Incompetence must be combated with honesty, not by hiding behind the reports that "all is going well," with their cheap triumphalism, to which we have been accustomed.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL TELLS BUSINESSMEN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS WELCOME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "We do not want to be eternal suppliers of raw materials. We want to develop industry and agriculture, and we want to participate in the international distribution of labor on a basis of equality, and this means developing our economy. We want cooperation in the business sector to take into account the need for the development of our country."

President Samora Machel said yesterday morning at the Presidential Palace when he met with leaders of the Business International Corporation, representing large multi-national business groups from the capitalist world.

This economic group is visiting our country in order to participate in a series of round-tables with high-ranking state officials with a view to examining our potential, possible markets and areas for cooperation and financing.

President Samora Machel stressed that our land is fertile and that intelligence must be applied with the land in order to create wealth. "We must put intelligence in the service of mankind. This is our slogan for combating lack of food and clothing and poverty, which are the armies of underdevelopment. And we need to destroy that army," the Mozambique chief of state stressed.

Rapid Development Process

After recalling the struggle of the people of Mozambique against colonialism, the unconditional aid to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the destruction which our country has suffered, the chief of state said:

"We believe that the time has come for us to move forward rapidly, not at a snail's pace. The potential is tremendous, our people have given proof of arduous effort, and it is necessary to transform this potential into wealth to improve the conditions for the people."

Investors' Doubts and Our Frankness

During the meeting with President Samora Machel, a number of questions were asked by the economic leaders and businessmen present. They pertained above all to questions related to the participation of the private sector in the development of our country, the role of the multi-national groups and the building of socialism, the existing plans and their implementation, the training of personnel and financing.

President Samora Machel gave a profound and incisive answer to each of the questions asked, beginning by recalling the image existing abroad of the People's Republic of Mozambique--a distorted image of chaos, disorganization and anarchy, which the participants themselves could readily refute on the basis of the days they stayed here. It is a false image. "In the few days you are here you have already seen that it is not true. This government is responsible and has clear ideas. It is a government which respects life, and it is a country which demands discipline, order, organization, planning, and one in which the leaders are studying the real situation of the country," President Samora Machel stressed.

Concerning the multi-national companies, the chief of state asserted that they offer technology and financial resources and have the experience and capacity to establish production units and organize markets.

"On the other hand the multi-national companies have experience in working in other socialist countries in Europe and Asia. Mozambique, as the socialist country it is, is sufficiently well organized to work with private enterprises, whether multi-national or not, and to safeguard the principle of mutual profit in this undertaking. We understand that there is a risk in working with the multi-national companies for some countries to the extent that this may lead to conditions and limitations on economic and political independence. In our case, we know what we want and how we want it."

Later on President Samora Machel confirmed that the construction we plan comes within the framework of the PRELIMO party Guidelines and the state plan, stressing the following:

"There is a place in our country for private foreign investment to the extent that the activities are consistent with the goals of our policy, and conform to our principles and those of our development plans. We already have experience in working with foreign capital, both in the form of mixed enterprises and in terms of acquiring know-how and even financing. This experience is to be found in the fishing, industrial, energy and agricultural sectors. We are working with some foreign enterprises in these sectors, but in addition to them, we can work with others. In each case the advantages for each party will be taken into account and agreement will be reached on the terms and other conditions. Where the investment risks are concerned, we can say that foreign contributions are protected by law."

Africanization Not the Policy

Concerning the training of cadres, and in answer to a question on this subject, the Mozambique chief of state further specified certain aspects about a kind of selection and procedure called Africanization or native orientation cadres. "The People's Republic of Mozambique is opposed to discrimination and racism and combats them. An individual does not advance in the People's Republic of Mozambique by the simple fact of having a black skin, but due to capacity, competence, responsibility and honesty, whatever his race.

"Many white men participated in the national liberation struggle. All are now participating in the struggle to liquidate underdevelopment and build socialism. They are white, black, Asian and mixed. They were born here, and they are citizens of Mozambique, without distinction of privilege!"

President Samora Machel spoke of the great shortage of cadres as a product and result of colonialism, a system which did not train the natives of Mozambique, and he spoke of the battle launched by our republic against illiteracy and to advance education.

He then discussed the major medium- and long-range developmental projects, particularly in the valleys of the Limpopo and the Incomati, which he said were the tools which will end hunger.

Round Tables End

After their meeting with the chief of state yesterday, the representatives of Business International concluded the round-table discussions they have been holding since the 25th of the month. The last was held yesterday afternoon with the leaders of the Bank of Mozambique, and the governor of the bank, Sergio Vieira, participated.

There was a meeting late in the morning with the minister of foreign trade, with whom they analyzed aspects of commercial policy and economic relations with foreign countries.

This was followed by a meeting of the Business International representatives with businessmen and officials of the Bank of Mozambique, to analyze the forms of business relations and the difficulties in the process of implementing the plan.

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CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY WORKERS RETURNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Celio Mouco]

[Excerpts] At the border post of Ressano Garcia, numerous irregularities continue to be registered, creating a series of difficulties for those Mozambican citizens returning home. The group most affected are the miners: every Tuesday, the number of returnees varies from 600 to 800 persons. Luggage thefts, poor conditions of reception, an excessive and distressing slackness in the bureaucratic aspects of the miners' customs processing are some of the problems that constantly arise. A high-level delegation led by Jorge Rebelo, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of information, which also included Jacinto Veloso, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and director of the SNASP [National People's Security Service], was dispatched to Ressano Garcia by the supreme directorate of the party and state in order to study the situation and define measures for a vigorous fight against such cases of barbarism.

The situation is repeated every Tuesday. Problems begin to arise as soon as the convoy arrives. After disembarking, the miners put away their hand luggage and get together for a brief enlightenment session of the returnees on the present political situation in our country and on the need to make their payments to the Solidarity Bank. The foreign currency exchange, a body search, the wait at the emigration office to stamp passports and the search of the hand luggage are other aspects of this long chain. Some of the miners then go to the district office of the Ministry of Labor to receive their monies and others begin the process of listing their larger pieces of luggage. These are then checked, the relevant customs duties are paid and, at long last, the miners can leave for their final destination.

This process lasts a minimum of 24 hours under the best circumstances. However, as we were able to determine, miners can encounter extreme difficulties. A large percentage--if not most of them--experience great distress and acute hunger. While waiting for the bureaucratic process to follow its course, they sleep in the open or under the rain.

The railroad station in Ressano Garcia lacks any kind of effective barrier, so that anyone can enter at any time. We found out that very often, intruders circulate among the returnees, some of them dressed like the miners, whose only goal is to steal the miners' money and goods under guise of cynically welcoming them back.

Naturally, these problems specifically regard the miners, but their repercussions affect the People's Republic of Mozambique. True, the situation has changed from former years, when the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] workers, especially those at border posts, would scandalously enrich themselves by exploiting Mozambican workers returning from South Africa. However, problems still persist.

In an attempt to solve these problems, which are increasingly becoming more serious, in 1978 our government unleashed an offensive basically aimed at foreign exchange smugglers, which affected various sectors, specifically those involved in the migratory movement of Mozambican workers. Some officials had to be transferred to other border posts or to other sectors of activity. This, in turn, gave rise to serious problems, the effects of which are still being felt.

The Return Is Not Easy

The prevailing idea, which, to a certain extent, corresponds to reality, is that "a return to their homeland," for the workers who emigrated to South Africa, "is not at all easy." Present conditions and methods and the formalities imposed by emigration authorities increasingly militate against the return of Mozambican workers.

This situation seriously affects those Mozambicans who reside in that neighboring country and own a great deal of property: it is difficult for them to enter our country because there are no laws that apply to the various situations arising every day.

Indeed, as has been the case, no Mozambican can import tractors, trucks and other vehicles or tools needed in this country without paying rather high customs duties, not to mention the formalities that such importation would entail.

CSO: 4401

IMPORTANCE OF STUDENT-WORKER-PEASANT ALLIANCE STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] So that the population may participate actively in the life of the school, and the latter may be transformed into a center to disseminate scientific knowledge and new ideas among the workers and peasants, the Ministry of Education and Culture has established for this year concrete tasks to be performed within the area of the school-community association.

The working classes must take a direct part in the education of the youth, conveying their experience in the struggle so that the young people may take on the task of continuing the development of our country and the construction of socialism. Moreover, the school must serve as an agent for transforming the society, by spreading scientific knowledge so as to help improve production methods and by disseminating the principles of revolutionary education.

It was in this context that, at the very beginning of the academic year, activities were scheduled to be carried out during the year within the area of the school-community association, based on the tasks established previously.

For example, the teaching of reading and writing in the districts, enterprises and communal villages was established as a concrete task, as were the learning and publication of basic techniques for construction, and the gathering, preservation and systematization of the historical and cultural heritage of the region wherein the school is located.

Conditions must be created to enable the craftsmen to visit the schools, in order to teach the students the craft mastered by them. Furthermore, the population must publicize in the schools its traditional games, so that the teachers may make use of them in teaching certain subjects and perfect them.

The students must participate in the population's activities, such as production, construction and recreation, and in publicizing notions of hygiene and health education among the community. The population must take part in meetings for the analysis and discussion of the school's activity, and in solving social, disciplinary and physical problems; and it must also give an

account of the experience in the construction of socialism, specifically that related to the people's government structures and the organization of collective living and production.

Every quarter, through the auspices of the section for school-community association, several scheduled meetings must be held with the community organs to analyze the status of the progress made in the work, and to study the best ways of performing the subsequent tasks called for in the plan.

In addition to the direct, constant association with the local entities in the community in which the school is located, the latter must also be associated with the party and state entities, and the mass democratic organizations on the various echelons, through the backing from those entities for certain specific tasks and the participation of their representatives in the school's most important activities.

How the Association Developed in Previous Years

With the nationalization of education in our country, and by conveying the experience gained during the armed struggle for national liberation, wherein the construction and operation of the school itself in the liberated areas were closely related to the population's everyday activity, instructions were given immediately after national independence to engage in action with a school-community association. This meant bringing the people up to date on the activities being carried on at the school, and encouraging them to play a more direct role in the life of the educational establishment.

Since they did not have concrete activities to be carried out in this regard, not all the educational establishments implemented this instruction. In some schools there were proposals for doing this, and committees were formed for the purpose of dynamizing this process of school-community association. At the beginning of each school year, these committees held campaigns with the population to make the people aware and explain to them the need to perform concrete tasks in the school, and for the students to back the initiatives of the population, actively cooperating in their implementation, for the purpose of allying the student with the worker and the peasant.

In many localities where the conditions were created, concrete effort was noted, and several initiatives were in evidence, on the part of both the population and the school. However, in other educational establishments, the process of school-community association has been confined to a mere commemoration of historic dates, wherein the population has been summoned by the schools, or vice versa, to take part in cultural and other activities which were part of the celebration.

IMMOBILIZED SOAP FACTORY AWAITS SOLUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Excessive bureaucratization and, in some instances, carelessness in the system associated with the process of purchasing spare parts abroad are some of the current reasons for the status of Fasol-Saborel, an industrial unit responsible for the manufacture and supply of oils used in food and soap which, although it surpassed the goals for 1972, which is considered that company's best year in terms of production, is far removed from what it could and should be producing with machinery operating normally.

Fasol-Saborel is an enterprise located on the old Matola highway which is engaged in the manufacture of oils and soap.

Like other public enterprises and departments, in connection with the offensive started and headed personally by President Samora Machel, it was visited by the supreme head of the Mozambican revolution who, on that occasion, gave specific instructions for improving certain sectors of that production unit.

Soap Production

At the present time, Saborel is producing only two types of soap, using the continuous process: ordinary soap, generally known as "pioneer," and soap called "bingo."

The present production is 800 boxes of "pioneer" soap per day, 337 boxes of "bingo" per day, as well as 140 gross of toilet soap, the equivalent of 20,160 bars of toilet soap.

When President Samora Machel visited that manufacturing complex it was operating at only 40 percent of its capacity. At the present time, it is producing at 50 percent; and it has been estimated that, in the near future, it may be able to reach 80 percent.

Contributing to these low indexes relating to production capacity were certain situations, such as the fact that only part of the factory was in operation, in addition to damage and the lack of raw materials.

There are currently stocks of raw material to guarantee production until the end of March. In order to operate normally, the factory needs to receive 2,000 tons of copra per month from the provinces of Zambezia and Inhambane. But another restriction has arisen in this regard: that of transportation, since our coastwise shipping is struggling with some limitations. Moreover, the use of highway transportation for removing the copra from Zambezia to Maputo has proven impracticable in view of the high price of carrying a small amount of that product.

However, it is not only internal problems which have affected Saborel. In fact, according to documents which were provided to us, another problem has now cropped up with the "Meccaniche Moderne" Italian suppliers of the soap cutting machines who, after having received the order, announced that they could provide the supply and received the money, have now given notice that they cannot supply the blades for the soap cutting machine, because they have stopped manufacturing the type of blade that is required.

We were apprised of the possibility, as a solution, of requesting a local firm specializing in the field to manufacture these blades, but were notified that the lack of bronze for welding the machine blades made that idea impracticable, unless the necessary weld were imported.

Such is the status of Saborel, which is technically well equipped, experiencing bureaucratic delays, transportation difficulties and damage the repair of which entails a stoppage and a resultant decline in production.

Machines Halted for 7 Years

According to the new administration, one of the sections of the plant which is not operating is the one directly associated with glycerine production, and has been out of commission for 7 years. This standstill means that foreign exchange is not being received.

Since the technician who used to run the machinery left Mozambique several years ago, some subsequent attempts were made to start that section operating, but those attempts proved unsuccessful; and hence it was thought that some damage was involved. Recently, with the intervention of several cooperant technicians, a total inspection of the machines was made, and they were found to be in perfect condition after all, awaiting only the arrival of a specialized technician to start them running.

This is, without doubt, a good example of how long the incompetence and immobility have lasted....

2909
CSO: 4401

RESULTS OF JOINT NIGERIEN-FRENCH COMMISSION MEETING

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17, 18 Jan 80

[17 Jan 80, pp 1,2,3]

[Excerpts] The 16th session of the Joint Nigerien-French Commission began yesterday afternoon in Niamey under the chairmanship of Daouda Diallo and Robert Galley, respectively Nigerien minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and French minister for cooperation.

In a short welcoming speech, Mr Daouda Diallo noted that this session was being held at a particularly difficult time for the world's economy. "As we know," he went on to say, "these problems have not spared France which is nevertheless making a considerable effort to support development.

"In fact, it is because we are conscious of these realities that France and Niger are more determined than ever to reaffirm their cooperation," Mr Diallo added, and then continued as follows: "The world situation clearly indicates that we must take the trouble to recognize that basically, each country has some poverty and some wealth, and that for those who decide to engage in it, cooperation consists in providing that which the other party lacks the most.

"The present meeting follows on from another held in Paris, which dealt with a program of financing and the execution of a remarkable telecommunications and television development projet for Niger. France's assistance, not the least important aspect of which is the diligent provision of infrastructures, is greatly appreciated by President Kountone, and the people and government of Niger. Our two delegations must also devote themselves to the consideration of the important topics that relate to Niger's economic development. I am sure that our delegations will direct their attention to these files with the serenity and the effort which their importance and their diversity demand."

Mr Robert Galley, French minister for cooperation, emphasized the significance of French aid to Niger and then stated that one of France's concerns must be to assist Niger in mobilizing foreign aid under the best possible conditions by financing pilot studies and projects.

In conclusion, he declared that "Niger, during the last session of the Commission, had expressed the desire that, above all, France should contribute to transforming educational television into a national organization which, however, must not lose its educational characteristics. That project has now become a reality. Niger also requested help in the execution of an ambitious project, namely affording the country a network of telecommunication and television facilities, on a nation-wide scale.

"The Paris meeting enabled the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCEE) to join together in mobilizing the major portion of the necessary financing. As the President requested, I am sure the French technicians will carry out the project successfully, with the same efficiency and serenity as marked their work on the execution of the national television plan.

"Another project to which President Kountche attaches the greatest importance is that of the barrage at Kandaji. Since 1975, the FAC funds have fully underwritten the viability study costs, while the report itself should be available over the next few months. French aid of this nature should help Niger to mobilize its other sources of financing. While France feel great pride in having been able to provide the first essential factors for this basic Nigerian electric power proposal, she considers that its full execution calls for a substantial amount of financing from other sources. This very large investment at the start; also, the electric power availabilities which it will ensure, and which reflect the concern for energy independence of the government, will likewise open the way for good irrigated agricultural prospects. Moreover, taking into account its several extensions, it will represent a vast international cooperation enterprise.

"The extension of the Parakou-Niamey railroad is another project for which French aid authorities wish to enlist other sources of financing. The final report as to the viability of extending the railroad line should be available within the next few weeks.

"On the basis of the report and its approval by the authorities in Niger, and also by the government of Benin, I believe that the potential suppliers of funds could make some statement as to their participation in this other major project connected to the liberation of the country, starting with the economic development of Niger."

In addition, Mr Robert Galley drew attention to the aid which his country provides in training both staff and technicians at all levels. He noted that of more than 400 technical assistants in Niger, 271 are working with teaching missions.

According to Mr Galley, the meetings of the commission should enable the participants to join together and insofar as possible, to improve the role of the instructors. Economic development in Niger over the past few years cannot continue at its present rate over a long period without skilled

labor and without an abundant national nucleus of workers of sufficient quality to meet the country's desire for absolute independence. It is in order to assist Niger with the problem, as set forth, and which will condition its development, that France agreed to make a major effort on its stock exchanges, with the result that the total amount of the loans has been doubled in these last years.

[18 Jan 80, p 2]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, shortly before his departure, French Cooperation Minister Robert Galley, who participated in the meetings of the Joint Nigerien-French Commission, offered a summary of the session's results.

He noted that among the different projects, attention must be drawn to the Kandaji barrage, the construction of the Parakol-Niaméy railroad and, he added, "There is also the question of rural development in the Dosso region."

Speaking of television and telecommunications, the French minister referred to his pride in the fact that the Government of Niger had resolved to entrust France with the execution of this important project. He also commented that one of his great concerns is the formation of cadres and technicians for these two sectors.

Mr Galley observed that the commission had likewise considered the question of technical instruction. In summing up, he said that the president had added the building of the maternity unit at Lamorde to the 1980 budget.

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MUGABE STRESSES ZANU-ZAPU ALLIANCE DESPITE DIFFERENCES

Maputo NOTÍCIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 p 5

[Interview with President Robert Mugabe of ZANU-FP, by Ricardo Malate and Joaquim Salvador, in Maputo; date not given]

[Text] [Question] We would like to know when President Mugabe arrived in Maputo, and what the purpose of his visit is.

[Answer] I came yesterday because I thought that, if I did not come now, later, after the elections, it would be difficult for me to do so, at a time when preparations were under way to form a new government; and also because, at the present time, the people are exercising their right to vote, and it is therefore unnecessary to conduct election campaigns. I came to meet with President Samora Machel and President Julius Nyerere, to explain to them the progress and difficulties that we have experienced during this election process, and the future prospects, after the elections, as well as the problems that we expect to confront. I do not think that the problems are ours alone, but rather those of all Africa, particularly the Front Line nations. All Africans are concerned about our achieving independence. Therefore, I deemed it feasible to establish contacts, so as to explain the problems that exist at present and also to exchange views on various matters, specifically, the South African involvement and its possible intervention in Zimbabwe after the elections. This is a matter relating not only to the Zimbabweans, but, as I said before, to all Africans as well. These are some of the topics that I came to discuss, and I expect to return next Sunday, before the announcement of the election results, scheduled for Tuesday. However, Mozambique is like home to me; I can come here anytime.

[Question] During recent weeks, there have been assassination attempts made against President Mugabe and certain officials of the ZANU-FP organization. What do you think of this campaign of intimidation? Furthermore, Mr President, you sent a letter to the British Government about the violations of the cease-fire. Do you think that the situation has changed now?

[Answer] As for the first question, there actually were several attacks, some aimed against me. The first attempt consisted of a hand-made bomb thrown into the yard of my residence; the second was the activation of an anti-vehicle

mine aimed at our car; and the third, which occurred yesterday, consisted of a letter-bomb which was detected and subsequently disarmed. We think that attacks of this kind are started more by our internal foes than by the external ones, and that they have been perpetrated by the "Selous Scouts" and members of the "auxiliary forces." This is a campaign on the part of our enemy in an attempt to prevent the victory of the ZANU-FP; because the enemy is really frightened by the real changes, not like those promised by Bishop Abel Muzorewa merely to deceive the people of Zimbabwe. It is because we are not seeking merely a majority in parliament or in the government, but rather a real change in the people's social and economic conditions. Concretely, we want to improve the lives of the people, providing more jobs and a system of health, education and agriculture that is the same for everyone, without discrimination.

With respect to the second question, yes, I did write to the British Government, in view of the recent powers which were granted to Governor Lord Soames, whereby he could ban candidates from the elections, and even cancel the electoral process in certain areas. For example, one of the members of the ZANU-FP's Central Committee was forbidden to run in the elections. Hence, it was necessary to criticize the way in which the governor was exercising his authority. This was also a matter which evoked criticism from the Front Line countries, Nigeria and others, and from observers as well. On the basis of this agreement, I decided to write a letter to Lord Carrington, and I think that there have been results from this struggle of ours, because Governor Lord Soames did not use his authority for banning, and our people can vote in all regions, and our candidates were also able to participate in the process. The team of observers that is in Zimbabwe had also opposed Soames' decision, and scored the fact that the latter accused only ZANU-FP, and not Bishop Muzorewa, of the violations committed by his auxiliary forces. Therefore, I think that our campaign against Lord Soames was productive.

[Question] Mr President Mugabe, do you think that the ZANU-FP will win these elections by a majority?

[Answer] It is not a forecast, but a reality, owing to the support that the population has given to our party. In all localities we are confident of winning by an absolute majority; but, according to our plan, we want to form a coalition in the future with the Patriotic Front-ZAPU. This is part of the basic relations that have existed between us for a long time. However, based on a joint decision, we are not running in the elections as a single party.

[Question] Many people cannot understand why the ZANU-FP will not form a coalition with the Patriotic Front-ZAPU until after the elections....

[Answer] We made that decision, first because we need to find out specifically how much backing each of the organizations has from the people of Zimbabwe; inasmuch as we operated together only in the military area previously, and

now it has become necessary for each party to establish its ideological identity. Secondly, we fought together as a Patriotic Front and, if we had run in the elections as such, there would have been immediate problems in appointing the party's leadership; and, thirdly, because the formation of a single party before the elections would offer an opportunity for our enemies, such as Abel Muzorewa and James Chikerema, to misrepresent the significance of that union, because they lack popular support. For example, they might claim that the Patriotic Front is headed by Joshua Nkomo, which would complicate the situation for Nkomo himself. Furthermore, we are the only party that is actually capable of destroying Muzorewa, because Nkomo cannot do it. Despite the fact that he also represents an organization which participated in the armed struggle, he could never combat and destroy Muzorewa. This is added to the fact that, particularly during the last 4 months before the election, the Zimbabwean population has come to respect and have great esteem for the ZANU-FP and its leadership (...). Concurrently with these reasons, we wanted to ascertain how much backing each organization has, so as to have grounds for determining the seats which each party should have in the parliament, and for appointing the leadership. Obviously, this situation caused many people to have the idea that the Patriotic Front had been destroyed and that there was no longer any unity; something which is not true. We did not deem it feasible to form a coalition before the elections, but rather after them, when we shall be ready to forge the unity that exists with the Patriotic Front-ZAPU.

[Question] With regard to Muzorewa's destruction by the ZANU-FP, Mr President, do you not think that he was destroyed in the process of the electoral campaign itself?

[Answer] No, Muzorewa was destroyed by the "internal accord," and by the progress of the armed struggle. Muzorewa had support at the time of the ANC [African National Council] (of Rhodesia), a time when the population thought that he too was involved in the national liberation struggle; and that feeling began to be destroyed by us in 1976. When Abel Muzorewa joined Ian Smith, it was the beginning of his downfall; but he was even more destroyed with the intensification of the armed struggle which we have been waging for many years, until quite recently. Furthermore, at Lancaster House it was also possible to observe what side Muzorewa was on, and what side we were on. It was noted there that he was on the side of the colonizers, whereas we were on the side of the masses. What is evident now in the election campaign with respect to Abel Muzorewa are the effects of what occurred in the past.

[Question] In the present circumstances, and with regard to the elections, do you think that the results will be fair?

[Answer] Well, no one can be sure of that, because we do not know what will actually happen, or whether the voters will be free or not; but measures to insure a free and fair process have been adopted. There is at least an 85 to 90 percent guarantee that the people will be able to vote for the party

that they want. The nine parties participating in the process have an opportunity to check on whether the polls have been violated since, in addition to the British seal that they have, there are also seals of the nine parties, which must be present at the opening of the polls to insure that everything is in order. If these stipulations are upheld, I think that the results will reflect the people's concern.

[Question] What would your comment be on the results of the recent Front Line summit?

[Answer] It was a summit which, once again, reiterated the support for the Patriotic Front and, in particular, urged the two participating branches to seal their unity by forming a coalition. It also offered the necessary final backing for the Patriotic Front, before a new government is formed in Zimbabwe.

[Question] If the ZANU-FP wins 51 parliamentary seats, what are the chances of interference or an invasion on the part of South Africa, under the present circumstances?

[Answer] I do not think that the issue should be stated in terms of seats that the ZANU-FP wins in the elections, but rather that the government which is to be formed should not be one of convenience to South Africa, because of the fact that this organization has a Marxist-oriented policy, which would create ideological problems with that country. Moreover, the Pretoria regime is attempting to recover from the defeat which it suffered from the revolution in Angola and Mozambique, trying to keep Rhodesia on its side by establishing in this country a government which is not diametrically opposed to it. As for interference, this is already a fact, since there are South African forces in Zimbabwe at present. South Africa, which has had troops in our country for a long time, has recently intensified the penetration, especially during the talks at Lancaster House. There are South African military bases in Zimbabwe, and the present situation is an indication that this country is ready to intervene militarily, right after the elections.

[Question] What would happen in the event of direct intervention by South Africa?

[Answer] First of all, we would mobilize our people for self-defense, and we would seek aid from the other African countries which, of course, have a responsibility for backing us in a struggle which affects them directly or indirectly; because the Pretoria regime is attempting to make our country a base for attacking other nations. We expect Africa to be on our side in such a contingency; and, furthermore, this is what the revolution demands.

[Question] What steps have already been taken to unify all the military forces, with a view toward the formation of a future national army?

[Answer] We did arrive at an agreement between ZANU and ZAPU to combine our forces with the Rhodesian ones, but the negotiations have not started until now, and virtually nothing has been done. We only agreed that about 600 members of the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] are to be integrated into the aforementioned army, for which purpose they will be assigned to temporary training camps at first. We did not agree on the integration of the "Selous Scouts," "Grey Scouts," mercenaries and South African troops. This is exacerbated further still by the fact that there is an atmosphere of tension caused by the recent war; so that, even though we desire an immediate integration, its implementation is not yet possible in real, practical terms.

[Question] Recently, in an interview with our correspondent, Alves Gomes, President Mugabe mentioned a "natural alliance" between the ZANU-FP and the Patriotic Front-ZAPU....

[Answer] Yes, it would be an historical alliance formed militarily, because we have fought together. We are allies because we have battled against a common foe, and not necessarily because we have been united physically. We have founded a political front together, and we have jointly discussed the Anglo-American proposals concerning Zimbabwe. And, finally, at the conference at Lancaster House, our solidarity was once again evident, and it was certainly an historic occasion for the expression of our natural alliance in the armed struggle and the political front, which should continue during the post-electoral process, in the transformation of our country.

[Question] However, would it not be contradictory if we were to say, rather, that the ZANU-FP and the Patriotic Front-ZAPU are "historical allies"?

[Answer] Absolutely not, as historical allies. There were indeed some differences as to how to carry out the struggle, but not regarding its goals. The process of struggle on the part of both organizations depended essentially on the experience that each party had. For example, we benefited from the fact that we were associated with FRELIMO, which has had long experience with guerrilla activity, whereas the ZAPU did not have the advantage of that situation; and, under those circumstances, there were differences regarding the types of means of fighting and directing the guerrilla war. But we are natural allies, in spite of those differences.

[Question] What will the foreign policy of the future government of Zimbabwe be?

[Answer] We shall pursue a policy of nonalignment, in accordance with the principles of the Patriotic Front, and, on the basis of this agreement, we shall be a member of the Nonaligned Movement of the United Nations Organization, and we shall participate in its specialized agencies and international conferences; and, of course, as an African country, we shall be a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In short, we intend to pursue a policy

of nonalignment in international matters, with the attitude, however, that, between the socialist and capitalist countries, we are more closely associated with the former. We shall also take into account the relations which other countries, regardless of their system, wish to maintain with our country, provided they are based on equality and mutual respect.

[Question] Some African nations do not consider South Africa an independent country. What will Zimbabwe's position be on this issue?

[Answer] I don't know, but I am of the opinion that it would be erroneous not to consider South Africa an independent country; inasmuch as that is the reality, and South Africa is recognized by the United Nations Organization as such. The fundamental issue here lies in the domestic policy pursued by the Pretoria regime, which does not respect the majority of South African citizens from the standpoint of establishing a democratic government, as had been promised before the country attained independence in 1910.... What is needed in South Africa is the democratization of the system, because that would give the people an opportunity to select their representatives. Therefore, I do not deem it necessary to proclaim another independence for South Africa; but I think that the South African people could celebrate their victory with the transfer of power to the majority.

[Question] Will independent Zimbabwe grant military bases to the South African nationalists?

[Answer] I stress the fact that it will not, because we do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa, and we want to make sure that the latter country will not do so in relation to us. Within the OAU and UN, we shall continue to expend efforts to eliminate the South African policy, but the responsibility for leading the armed struggle is incumbent on the people of South Africa.

[Question] With regard to the return of the nearly 300,000 Zimbabwean refugees who are in our country, is there any plan in addition to the current one concerning their return?

[Answer] Certainly, because the refugees are returning as prisoners of the Rhodesian forces, and some of them have even been imprisoned. The present situation does not guarantee the minimal social conditions that the refugees deserve; and this has forced some of them to seek our aid in Bulawayo, at a time when we are not yet prepared to receive them. We are now attempting to establish reception centers to accommodate them, and we are joyfully looking forward to performing this task by ourselves after the elections. With the support of the United Nations High Commissioner and with the cooperation of Mozambique, we think that we shall be able to complete the operation involving the return of the refugees as promptly as possible. It is a key matter, in which we have appealed for backing from the international community and have alerted Great Britain to its responsibility for making efforts, after independence, to complete the return of all the refugees to Zimbabwe. As the government, we too shall assume our responsibilities.

[Question] This is certainly the last opportunity that we shall have to interview you, before the formation of a new government in Zimbabwe. Do you have any special message that you would like to convey?

[Answer] Unquestionably. Looking back to the past, to the years which have elapsed, and at what is being done now, I think that the formation of a government in Zimbabwe is a major event, not only for the people of that country, but also for the Mozambican people and for all the African governments and peoples who backed our struggle. I should declare to the Mozambican people in particular, whom I am addressing now, that the success was not accrued only as a result of the Lancaster House agreements, but also, and especially, as a result of the armed struggle; and that could not have accrued immediate results such as those which have been attained if it were not for the staunch, unconditional support granted by Mozambique. We gained valuable experience with the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]. We suffered and died together with the Mozambican people, and now we are united for the same purpose....Meanwhile, I think that the Zimbabwean people will have an opportunity to pay tribute to the people of Mozambique for this backing when a new government is formed in my country.

2909

CSO: 4401

MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] A merchant navigation co-operation agreement which could serve as "an example for other countries with maritime connections with Seychelles" was signed with the USSR yesterday morning after four days of negotiations.

Commenting on what is Seychelles' second maritime agreement, following that with the Malagasy Republic barely a year ago, the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, described it as being "based on the principles of respect for one another," thus serving as an example. Minister Servina also pointed out that it showed the Republic's increasing recognition of its role as a maritime country at a time when sea communications were rising in importance.

After signing the agreement on behalf of his country, the Soviet Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Alexander Startsev said that the main aim was to put Seychellois-Soviet maritime co-operation on a "regular and stable" footing. The agreement would also help to solve merchant navigation problems not only for the benefit of the two nations involved but also on a broader international scale.

The agreement calls for the creation of a Seychellois-Soviet maritime commission to consider questions of merchant navigation, including those being discussed by competent international organisations.

Also present at the signing was the Principal Secretary for Transport and Tourism, Capt Ferrari, Mr. Youri Gritsenko, Head of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of Merchant Navigation of the USSR and other members of the two negotiating teams.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Transport and Tourism offices at the New Port.

CSO: 4420

NEW R 100 NOTES CEASE TO BE LEGAL TENDER

Victoria NATION in English 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BY Currency Notes (Special Provisions) Order, 1980, issued under section 3 of the Currency Notes (Special Provisions) Act, 1980, new R 100 notes bearing serial numbers A 000,001 to A 300,000 issued in the name of the Seychelles Monetary Authority will cease to be legal tender on Monday February 25th 1980. These notes may be exchanged for legal tender notes and coins at the banks and at the exchange counter of the Monetary Authority in the Post Office (or paid in for credit of banking accounts) during the period February 25 to March 14, 1980.

Thereafter no value will be payable on these notes.

Accordingly the public are advised to make sure that the notes in question are presented for exchange within the period specified for exchange. After March 14th 1980, the Monetary Authority

will review the situation and if there is a justification for acceptance of late claims, a further announcement will be made.

Notes bearing serial numbers A 300,001 and above, which were lost at sea, were never issued and have no value. This has been affirmed in the Currency Notes (Special Provisions) Act, 1980.

Accordingly, no value will be given on these notes under any circumstances.

The R 100 notes affected by this announcement are those printed in the name of the Seychelles Monetary Authority with the design of a Scorpion Fish on the front of the note and that of a fisherman with boat and nets on the back. The dominant colour of the note is red. Other R 100 notes in circula-

tion will continue for the time being as legal tender and these need not be presented for exchange.

In normal circumstances, currency notes and coins will be demonetized under the provisions of the Seychelles Monetary Authority Decree, 1978 and value can be claimed on such notes and coins for an indefinite period. In the case of the above R 100 notes, demonetization has been done under special legislation and a time limit placed for payment of value, only because the loss of a consignment of notes at sea poses an unusual monetary problem to Seychelles.

The public are therefore requested to co-operate whole-heartedly with the banks and the Monetary Authority for a smooth exchange of the demonetized R 100 notes within the specified period.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO ATTEND PAWO

Activities Reported

Victoria NATION in English 19 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A delegation of three from the Seychelles Women's Association (SWA) will leave Seychelles towards the end of this month to attend the Fifth Conference of the Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO) in Lybia from March 3rd to 8th.

The conference will comprise of three commissions. The first will deal with political aspects and examine plans of action on the status of women; the second will discuss the programme of PAWO in economic, social and cultural fields for the following four years; and the third one will examine the body's financial position, its affiliation fees and the difficulties some member countries have in paying these.

The Pan African Women's Organisation was founded in July 1962 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. At the time

of its conception it assumed the name of the "All African Women's Conference" (AA-WC) until the name was changed by majority vote to Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO) during its fourth congress in Dakar, Senegal, July 1974.

The objectives of PAWO is to regroup all Women's Organisations so as to enable them to,

- exchange points of view,
- mobilise themselves into pooling their plans and activities,
- establish conformity in political principles,
- accelerate the movement for the emancipation of women,
- promote women's total rehabilitation and participation in creative activities in the social, political and economic spheres,

--to establish co-operation among women in different parts of the world in view of promoting progress, justice and peace in the world.

The Seychelles delegation to the PAWO conference will comprise Mrs. Sylvette Fricot (head of the delegation), Vice-Chairman of the Seychelles Women Association, Mrs. Jessy Freminot, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Rita Savy, Treasurer.

Meanwhile the Seychelles Women Association was active during the weekend, electing sub-committees for the Anse Boileau and Grand Anse, Mahe districts.

These sub-committees will act as a liaison between the National Committee and the people in their districts.

The Anse Boileau sub-committee includes: Chairwoman, Mrs. Marie-Rose Dodin; Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Lepere; Treasurer, Mrs. Juliana Antat.

Other committee members are Mrs. Colette de Comarmond, Mrs. Lita Barra and Mrs. Auricia Naya.

The Grand Anse sub-committee are: Chairwoman, Mrs. Lina Belmont; Secretary, Mrs. Marie-Ange Diate; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Gerry.

Other members on the committee are: Mrs. Marie Madeleine, Mrs. Paul Madeleine and Mrs. George Emmanuel.

Details on Organization

Victoria NATION in English 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SINCE the election of the Central Committee of the Seychelles Women's Association (SWA) on Sunday 10th February, extensive plans to set the Association firmly on its feet are being drawn up.

Mrs. Geva Rene, Patron of the Seychelles Women's Association, said earlier this week that teams of women had been appointed to work in the SWA office and to go out into the Republic's 23 districts to give assistance to women in all spheres of

life with the collaboration of districts' sub-committees as these are formed. Already Grand Anse Mahe and Anse Boileau have formed their own sub-committees.

She added that the central committee was expecting a variety of work from the various districts — crochet, clothes making, craftwork etc . . . Once the women of each district had chosen their interests, the team from the central office would call on them and through their sub-committees decide on the assistance to be given.

The Chairwoman of the SWA, Mrs Rita Simon, said that the Association had been promised aid from foreign women's organisations. This would enable the SWA to set up a tie and dye project in May this year.

The SWA has also asked for help from the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations which was set up to ensure the rights, and raise the education level, of women in political, economic, social and cultural aspects.

The main aims and objectives of the SWA are

to unite in one organisation all women in the Republic of Seychelles.

to preserve the rights and liberties of women and to combat discrimination against women.

to promote education for all women so as to enable them to play an active and responsible role in the development of Seychelles.

to act as a control body for representations to the Government and other authorities on matters concerning women.

to promote, develop and control on a national basis all activities pertaining to the welfare of women.

to work towards the establishment of a new progressive society.

to promote social activities, and to promote international goodwill.

SURVEY DIVISION COMPLETES DETAILED MAPPING PROJECT

Victoria NATION in English 19 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE public can now purchase a wide variety of maps of all the islands of Seychelles as a result of a long and comprehensive project which the Survey Division has been conducting since 1973.

With extensive help from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS) in U.K. since 1960, the Survey Division has now achieved its aim of producing a set of very detailed maps covering the whole of the Seychelles Republic.

All the maps have been produced from aerial photography. This technique is lengthy and involves various stages of production.

The first stage is to photograph the area to be mapped. Normally a plane fitted with a special camera flies over the area in a series of parallel paths whilst taking photographs at set intervals until the ground is fully photographed. The camera

shutter is synchronized so that the successive exposures produce a series of overlapping photographs.

When a pair of these photos are viewed under a stereoscope a three-dimensional model of the ground appears. Using a sophisticated photogrammetrical plotter this model can be magnified several times enabling the operator to identify and plot details from the model onto a sheet of paper. In order to ensure that the model represents correctly its homologue on the ground it is necessary for it to be properly levelled, orientated and brought to a required scale.

To achieve this true representation in the plotter, Land Surveyors must provide survey information from the ground. This is normally done by identifying line points of detail on the photograph which correspond with the actual points of detail on the ground. These points are accurately surveyed to provide

coordinates which are based on a grid system and also levelled so that their heights above mean sea level are determined. These data are required both for controlling the model and for connecting subsequent models together.

The trace produced by a plotter, known as the photogrammetric plot, is by no means the complete map. There are usually a lot of details which do not appear on the photographs because either they were non-existent at the time the photographs were taken or they were obscured by trees, building overhangs etc. The next operation is therefore to complete and revise the photogrammetric plot in the field.

The Survey Division has been actively engaged in this task which involves visiting the areas mapped in order to survey these missing points of detail. In addition the Division also supplies the Directorate of Overseas Surveys with the names of places, public buildings, natural and artificial features for inclusion on the map before it is published.

Basically two types of maps are available at the Survey Division: the first is the usual line map which may be in colour or black and white (dye-line series) and the second

the photomap whose method of production is more recent. The latter is virtually a photograph corrected for distortions and scale. It is suitable for depicting flat areas like our coralling islands.

Photomaps have certain advantages over the line map as the types of vegetation can be distinguished and also the pattern of reefs surrounding our islands are more conspicuously depicted.

At the moment all the maps listed in the previous issues of the Nation are available in the Survey Division at R. 12 a copy for the colour versions and R. 8 for the dye-line series.

The following new maps should be available in Seychelles in the near future:

- i. A tourist map of Praslin and La Digue together with their satellite islands viz. Cousin, Cousine, Marianne, Felicite etc., at the scale of 1 in 30,000.
- ii. A map of the Seychelles Republic in four sheets at the scale of 1 in 200,000. This will be ideal for use as a wall map.

The Survey Division will be holding an exhibition in the National Library where all the maps will be put on display. The exact date will be announced later.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE'S PROBLEMS WITH WEST EXAMINED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7-13 Jan 80 p 14

[Article: "Story of Siad Barre in Relation to the West, from Ogaden War to Heart of the Problem. Why Has Western Aid Been Delayed?"]

[Text] From the Ogaden War until now, Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali President, has been living on Western promises. When will aid come, how much will it be, what type of aid will it be, and what will it be in exchange for?

The story is a long one. It has many protagonists, big and small, including the United States and the Soviet Union, Sadat's Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Aden, as well as Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia. Let us go back in the story to the most recent past.

In July 1977, when Somalia was linked by very strong ties to the Soviet Union, Siad Barre embarked on a war with Ethiopia in the Ogaden Desert, under the slogan of liberating the Somali people there from Ethiopian colonialism. The idea of the war was a miscalculation when viewed in terms of Soviet designs on "Haile Selassie's former empire." No sooner had war broken out than Somalia was found guilty of aggression. In no time she was deserted by the Russians, who considered it to their advantage to side with Ethiopia and help her materially, ideologically and militarily, in order to conclude a treaty with Ethiopia, even at the cost of abolition of Soviet naval and rocket bases in Somalia. This is, in fact, what happened in November of the same year.

In Vain

Since then Siad Barre began to stretch out his hand to the West, but in vain, except for a little military aid which he obtained from the United States and Western Europe. Until now, the situation has continued to be as it was at the beginning, it might even have deteriorated, had it not been for some economic aid which began to arrive some time ago.

In the face of this limited interest, Siad Barre felt that he had offered concession after concession at the expense of his policy, but that he had gained nothing worth mentioning in return. Indeed, the West might very well have abandoned him, or so it appeared from its policy.

Does this mean that the West is not in fact concerned about Somalia? In view of the nature of interests on the political map, it is possible to say that the United States in particular, and the West in general, are not disposed to let Somalia slip too far. On the contrary, the Western countries were intensively courting this country, when the Soviets were still there, before the Ogaden War. In this context, Siad Barre says that the West promised him military aid in the Spring of 1977 if he would repudiate the Russians.

If Siad Barre is telling the truth, what are the reasons which have prompted the West not to fulfill its promise, especially as Barre has in fact renounced the Russians?

The Role of the Ogaden War

In the view of some observers, the Ogaden War upset matters with regard to all parties, and the West's promise to help Barre was made on condition that this aid would only arrive after a change takes place in the image of his country, taking into account "respect for human rights" and renunciation of the principle of force in unifying Somali peoples in "Greater Somalia."

In this also Siad Barre complied with the terms of the West, and announced a new constitution which contained no reference to "Greater Somalia." He also stopped helping the Somali rebels in Ogaden, and sought peace with Somali opponents abroad, inviting them to return to the country. Some of them refused this invitation, joined the Russians and the Cubans, and went to work from abroad against the present regime in Somalia.

In addition to this, Siad Barre sought the help of Saudi Arabia to reach an understanding with his neighbor Kenya. He also supported the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty, as he did not sever his relations with Sadat's Egypt.

Siad Barre did not sever his relations with the Somalis of Ethiopia entirely, because he knew that any Somali leader who did this would risk losing his position quickly. But Siad Barre carried out the terms of the West, since he confined his claims to peaceful efforts. He even went as far as to include in a speech on the anniversary of the October 21 Revolution an invitation to Ethiopia to solve disputes in a brotherly manner, adding: "If we look to the future, we will find that the peoples of the two countries will be united and will help each other."

In spite of all this, Western military aid is still in the realm of promises, while Somalia feels threatened by Ethiopia in an area undergoing an expansion of Soviet and radical influence.

Whatever may be said of the Western attitude, which Siad Barre sees as one of desertion, a fact remains clear, namely that Egypt and Saudi Arabia for what they represent, have supplied Siad Barre with military and financial aid. It may be insufficient, but it is significant in terms of the interests of the United States and Western nations.

Naturally, Siad Barre prefers a connection with the West like that of al-Sadat, as his conversations with Western diplomats indicate: "We have given up all our claims in neighboring countries. What more do you want us to do to prove the sincerity of our friendship toward the West?"

This Somali question met with an American and European response that Somali assurances are insufficient, that Siad Barre should officially disclaim his old territorial demands, and that Kenya, which is a true friend of the West, still fears Somali aggression and asks that Somalia not be rearmed. This was in a public statement ascribed to American and European authorities. However, the situation is different in private councils where it is acknowledged that it is time to remove the obstacles which have prevented the delivery of the aid requested by Somalia.

What Andrew Young Says

Regardless of this private American-European acknowledgement, the Western difficulty with Siad Barre continues to have a general [vagueness] which is difficult to clear up now. This is so, even though Andrew Young, the former American Ambassador to the United Nations, tried in a recent interview to unravel the factors which dominated the Somali-Ethiopian crisis in the summer of 1977. In the interview, Andrew Young said: "In reality there was insufficient grounds to address this matter on a diplomatic level." Observers interpret this statement as [indifferent to] Siad Barre, who had more power at the time, but could not be trusted or relied on.

Hence, it is possible to get to the heart of the Somali problem with the West and the Soviet Union at the same time. The Somalis are a proud people, racially distinct from those around them. Somalia, in fact, is the only African country which is homogeneous in race and language, but its population is small and it suffers from underdevelopment. Moreover, the nomadic heritage has impressed upon the Somalis a manner of behavior which has created such a yawning gap between them and the outside world that contacts and dealings between them and others are difficult to accomplish.

Somali View of What Is Expected of Them

It seems that the West has been unaware of these facts, just as it was unaware of the facts about Cambodia and Iran. Siad Barre has been working tirelessly to convince the West that the Somalis are doing what they can to understand what the West wants from them. But he and the Somalis are now beginning to feel that perhaps they are expected to change their very nature, which they cannot do.

In the light of this, Western analysts think that the United States should reconsider its attitude toward Somalia on the basis of Somali realities, and should exert greater efforts for a settlement between Somalia and Kenya, considering that they are the only two stable pro-Western countries in this area. Such a move, Western analysts say, must come quickly, before the West loses its remaining slight influence in the Horn of Africa.

9579

CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

BATTLE FIGURES--A statement issued recently by the Abo Liberation Front disclosed that fierce fighting between Somali Abo freedom fighters and troops of the desperate Abyssinian regime took place at 19 points between February and March. In these bitter encounters, 515 Abyssinian soldiers were killed, 5 officers of the Mengistu forces and 3 Cuban stooges. The Abo freedom fighters completely destroyed 7 lorries and 2 enemy bases and captured 264 AK and (N14) rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. In these battles, which took place in Sidamo Province, the Somali Abo freedom fighters lost 57 heroes and 74 others were wounded. The Somali Abo heroes had the upper hand throughout. [Text] [LD201252 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts [Clandestine] in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

QUAIL COMMISSION MEMBER DISCUSSES MULTIRACIAL REGION CONCEPT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 80 p 10

[Interview with Dr Martin van den Berg, president of the Afrikaans Institute of Trade by Anne Marie Mischke: "A Multiracial Economic Region Benefits All"]

[Text] For a considerable time already the partnership idea has come up every time authorities discuss consolidation. Not everyone means exactly the same thing with that idea; some prefer to speak of regions of cooperation. Briefly, it comes down to one or more states jointly developing and/or administering a defined geographic region to the benefit of all the states involved. The president of the Afrikaans Institute of Trade, Dr Martin van den Berg, as a member of the Quail Commission, has come out with a supplementary report to the main report in which he proposes that East London be declared a multiracial economic region, possibly with a free port. In the interview below he is asked about that idea and the broader application of it.

[Question] Do your ideas on the development of East London as a multiracial economic region agree with the partnership idea of some supporters of consolidation?

[Answer] I mean by that that the citizens of Ciskei, Transkei and South Africa do not enter a partnership in the sense of the Economic Development Corporation (EOK) in the homelands, but that they will enjoy complete economic equality in a defined geographic area which borders all three countries. The general idea is to give urban blacks vested economic interests. In the case of East London, the homelands also will be made viable.

The motivation is that the expensive infrastructure is under-utilized and would cost millions to duplicate. Even if one were to triple the Ciskei's capital spending, it would take that country 13 more years just to get a port and railway connection. This barely makes economic sense.

[Question] What about the central authority in such a region?

[Answer] That specific region will remain South African territory, the SAP [South African Police] will be responsible for law and order and South African laws will be in force. Within that limited region, however, not all the laws with regard to economic activities will be applicable.

Thus any person will be able to buy property where he wants to, take anyone he wants to into his service, whites will be able to work for non-whites, the non-whites will be able to open stores in the downtown area, he will be able to open factories, and job reservation will be entirely eliminated.

Citizens of the three countries will all vote for their own central governments.

[Question] In that case, wouldn't the Ciskei and Transkei citizens press for more authority over the region itself?

[Answer] At the local level there will have to be full authority. In other words, anyone who possesses certain qualifications, such as the ownership of property, will be on a joint voting list. With respect to the infrastructure such as the port, trade and the airport, one would have to think about a special arrangement such as control- or advisory bodies.

[Question] Wouldn't serious objections from Transkei and Ciskei have to be dealt with if the region continues to remain South African property? Wouldn't a semi-autonomous region have to be considered, with a type of regional council to govern it?

[Answer] I am not enthusiastic about such an idea. How are you going to define such a political entity? I also foresee friction between such a region and the Ciskei and Transkei, because it has an infrastructure which everyone wants to appropriate for himself.

For patriotic Ciskei and Transkei citizens who dream dreams and see visions, it will certainly be a somewhat negative thought not to get that region. But if one looks at the unemployment and poverty in that area, then butter-and-bread considerations are decisive, and not political visions.

Especially if discriminatory measures are then removed, results will be achieved.

[Question] What about separate residential areas and measures which cause friction, such as influx control?

[Answer] This is not of decisive importance. One can still preserve white and black residential areas, and perhaps mixed ones also. In the downtown business area I foresee that housing will have to be mixed.

As to influx control, one would certainly have to look more sympathetically at that situation. Perhaps this is a type of region where the elimination of the 72-hour measure can be considered. Perhaps one could admit someone here who has housing and/or enough cash or work.

[Question] What about taxes and profits in such a region?

[Answer] Property taxes will of course be paid to the local government and income tax to the separate governments. With respect to company tax, one could look at the ethnic origin of the stockholders.

If true profits emanate from the utilization of the infrastructure, the Ciskei and the Transkei must share in the profits in relation to their use of those conveniences. With respect to the port, bookkeeping will certainly have to be adapted.

[Question] What are other advantages of the plan, besides the joint utilization of a currently under-utilized and very expensive infrastructure and the possibility of economic growth?

[Answer] One of the most important advantages is the opportunity which Ciskei and Transkei citizens will get in this event to be trained in business. That new training of their people will be of great significance for the homelands themselves. Also in the plan's favor is the fact that three states instead of one will now benefit from the existing infrastructure. It is going to be advantageous to the foreign investor in South Africa who is under political pressure to be able to say that he invests only in the area where there is no discrimination.

[Question] Can such a multiracial economic region help to make the constellation of states successful?

[Answer] I believe that it is a practical outcome of that idea.

[Question] Do you foresee other urban centers becoming candidates for similar arrangements?

[Answer] This must first be seen as a special arrangement for a special case.

If it succeeds, it is certainly something one can keep in mind in solving the problem of the urban black. Give him a vested share in the system in a similar manner, and he will feel he has something to lose.

[Question] What about a multiracial agricultural region?

[Answer] I have not yet fully considered the political implications of that matter. But all of us are aware that in the traditional form of agriculture in the homelands the rules of the game are of such a nature that it is absolutely impossible to increase productivity. I would say that any scheme which can provide a significant contribution to a conversion of traditional agriculture to market-orientated agriculture must be thoroughly considered. Especially when I think of what that can mean for South Africa in general.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INKATHA, STELLENBOSCH STUDENTS MEET--Stellenbosch--The student council of the Maties and three members of the black organization Inkatha jointly stated here yesterday after their discussions that they "absolutely reject" violence as a means toward change. Mr Frans Roelofse, vice chairman of the student council, and Mr Musa Mkhize, youth leader of Inkatha, say in the written statement that the discussion group was of the opinion that the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has created a favorable climate for dialogue and renewal in South Africa with his new initiatives. The Inkatha members, Messrs Mkhize, Simon Maphalala, also a youth leader, and Oscar Dhlomo, general secretary, arrived on the campus on Wednesday by invitation of the committee for political study of the student council. Primarily concerned with the arrangements was Mr Roelofse, as chairman of that committee. The three Inkatha members consulted with various student leaders during their visit, and the night before last they held discussions with the student council behind closed doors. That was the first time Inkatha has held official discussions on a white campus. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Mar 80 p 14] 8700

BRITISH CITIZEN SPY CASE--Johannesburg--A British citizen who spied on the Atlas Airplane Corporation yesterday was condemned in the District Court in Kempton Park to a fine of 1500 Rands or 300 days imprisonment. Meehan's connection with South Africa's secret development of airplanes started in May 1978 after he had joined the corporation abroad. Prior to that he had been connected with the British Air Force for almost 24 years. He represented the British Air Force in France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Libya, Borneo, Singapore and Cyprus before he was transferred to the United States. After two tours of duty in the British Air Force in the United States he left the air force and joined Atlas. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Feb 80 p 2] 8700

CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

PRIVATE HOSPITALS BANNED--Dar es Salaam--All private hospitals and dispensaries on the mainland will cease to exist from June 30th this year. A registrar of private hospitals in the Ministry of Health, Ndugu (Lekamoi), has said that notice has already been served to all private practitioners affected by the decision. Ndugu (Lekamoi) said the decision has been taken under the Private Medical Practice Regulations Act of 1977 which requires owners of the affected hospitals and dispensaries to work under organizations acceptable to the government, religious organizations or under the government. The registrar said that so far there has been much response from most of the private practitioners to indicate under which organization they would be working after closing their business. The chairman of the private practitioners association, Ndugu (Mtawali), has claimed that so far there have been no requests from any organization for their services and equipment after the closure of their dispensaries. The number of private practitioners who would be affected by the move has not been mentioned. [Text] [LD201922 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD/EA]

ENOUGH FOOD--Dar es Salaam--The minister for agriculture, Mr John Malecela, has assured the Tanzanians that there would be enough food for everyone until the next harvesting season, which falls in June. Ndugu Malecela, who was talking to reporters in his office in Dar es Salaam, said the government had taken elaborate measures to import food into the country. He explained Japan has agreed to provide 30,000 tons of rice under a soft loan agreement of 74.4 million schillings. The minister further said that 10,000 tons of the rice have already arrived in the country and the remaining 20,000 are expected in the country next month. Ndugu Malecela also said that 14,500 tons are expected from the United States under the agreement between the two countries and Zambia. Under the agreement, Tanzania has sold 406,000 tons of maize to Zambia in exchange for 14,500 tons of rice from the United States. [Text] [LD201930 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD/EA]

PARTY SECRETARY ADDRESSES SEMINAR--When he was speaking at a seminar which began yesterday in Dar es Salaam to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Agricultural Equipment Enterprise (KIZAKU), the executive secretary general of the Revolutionary Party (CCM), Pius Msekwa, said that the party is bearing in mind searching for the root cause of problems which are confronting corporations and plants to obtain means of resolving them. He said that the party has broken down these problems into two groups. The first consists of problems which are not under the control of the plant or corporation like the cutting off of electric power, shortages of water, spare parts and foreign exchange. The second group consists of problems which the plant or corporation has the power to resolve but cooperation among various agencies in the industry or at the corporation is not good. He stated that every agency in the plant or corporation has the responsibility for knowing the areas which are not carrying out their responsibilities as necessary. [Text] [Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 2 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4407

BINAISA SPELLS OUT POSITION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] President Godfrey Binaisa has delineated Uganda's position on international relations and specifically re-emphasised her belief in the policy of non-alignment.

Speaking at a mammoth rally at the Kampala City Square the President reiterated the UNLF government's support for the Patriotic Front alliance in the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

"We hope that Bishop Muzorewa will change his mind and go back to his clerical duties before elections."

Turning to South Africa itself, Binaisa said that whatever the Boers wanted to say, the situation there was a colonial one.

He thanked Nigeria for giving the Uganda government 10 million dollars for the purchase of scholarstic materials, and noted that this was a sign of African unity.

The President looked forward to a time when there would be closer cooperation with the other East African countries. He also hoped that Sudanese President Numeiry would join the regional cooperation talks to be held in Mombasa later this month.

On behalf of the citizens of Kampala the city mayor, Mr Fred Semaganda, assured the President that the people were totally behind the UNLF government. He paid glowing tribute to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere the TPDF and people of Tanzania for helping in ousting fascist dictator Idi Amin.

CSO: 4420

LOANS REPORTED SECURED FROM NETHERLANDS, EEC, IDA, OPEC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] Uganda has secured a 115m dollar (about 920m/-) loan from international aid agencies and the Dutch government, the minister of finance, Mr Jack Ssentongo said in the NCC yesterday.

Successful negotiations between the International Development Association (IDA) and the government have made us realise a loan to the tune of 72.3m dollars (about 580m/-). When signed the loan will be repayable over a period of 50 years and a grace period of 10 years. The nominal interest will be less than one per cent.

"The European Economic Community (EEC) and the Canadian Development Association (CDA) have also agreed to co-finance Uganda's rehabilitation task with 20m dollars (about 160m/-) and 3m dollars (about 24m/-) respectively. The loan terms will be the same as that of IDA."

The Dutch government and the Organisation of Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC) are also going to co-finance the task of reconstruction. Opec will give 5m dollars (40m/-). The offer from the Dutch government is yet to be determined.

"We are likely to get loans totalling between 110m and 115m dollars for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the ravaged economy," Ssentongo said.

"It is pleasing to note that the agencies and the government have come to our rescue. We need to improve our foreign exchange earnings so that they are not depleted".

CSO: 4420

READER: GOVERNMENT FAVORS EXILES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Mar 80 p 4

[Letter by Alex Ongutti, Kampala, in the column "Letters to the Editor":
"Why Consider Exiles Only"]

[Text] Sir--The general public has noted with great concern matters regarding rehabilitation. Experience has proved that 99 per cent of the foreign exchange is being given to the exiles only leaving the rest of the genuine applicants. May I know why the government has based its allocation of foreign exchange on this line? Does the government mean that people who remained in Uganda during Amin's regime never suffered, or were not killed and their properties confiscated?

"We all need to be rehabilitated" fellow-countrymen because Amin was fought from within and out. Let us have that national cake in equal proportion. During the liberation portions. During the liberation were taken so that Amin and his government be destroyed:

- (1) Resistance in cotton production.
- (2) Supplying the exiles with relevant facts regarding Amin's strength and weakness.
- (3) Spotting out the members of the defunct State Research Bureau.
- (4) According hospitality to our liberation army.

All the above stated measures can illustrate beyond reasonable doubts that we had also fought hand in hand to oust Amin. I suggest that a commission of inquiry be set up to probe into how foreign exchange was allocated and utilised. I have seen, heard and personally witnessed the selling of money for money. Foreign currency is being black-marketeered here in Kampala. Those involved in the selling of money for money should be asked to refund the money and be fined and if need be, imprisoned as the law may see it fit.

This alarming situation must be arrested as soon as possible because we can't afford to lose so much money for dirty practices. These people concerned must realise that the foreign exchange given to them was raised from our tax and therefore should be utilised properly for the benefit of all sons and daughters of Uganda--regardless of any status.

It has been a complete misconception that the exiles should stand better chances for rehabilitation. This is very unfair. Let us forget this statement "When I was in Exile" because it won't help us any more. We should work hard in order to revive our economy after eight years of negligence.

CSO: 4420

GOODS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAID UNDER REVIEW

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by Sam Wakholi]

[Text] The government is to review essential commodities distribution system throughout the country to serve the people equitably, the new chairman of the Central Allocation Committee, Mr Sam Byakika said over the weekend.

Byakika who succeeded Mr Ephraim Kamuntu, now minister for commerce, was addressing a public rally at Busia.

He said the committee has already started drawing out the guidelines for the new policy.

Among the provisions in the policy will be the appointment of agents in all parts of the country in addition to the already established district, county and sub county allocation committees.

Elaborating on the new policy, Byakika pointed out that the agents would be recommended by the people through the "ten house cells" and it will be the duty of his committee to appoint them.

He further explained that in the past there had been anomalies such as goods not reaching the people in time because district, county and sub county allocation committees had no funds to collect the goods.

The chairman added: "There is no provision in the present policy of collection of goods as these committees has no funds."

He appealed to the "ten house cells" to ensure that they recommend honest and trustworthy agents who would serve in the interests of the people.

"The government will not tolerate corrupt agents and members of allocation committees. The people through the "ten house cells" will have full powers to dismiss bad agents."

Meanwhile Byakika told the people that his committee was charged with the distribution of items such as sugar, salt and soap which are essential to life.

"The committae does not in any way allocate motor vehicles and other things as some people think," he explained.

CSO: 4420

BINAISA LAUNCHES APPEAL FOR MASSIVE FOOD SUPPLIES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mukyusa Jengo and James Okanya]

[Excerpts] President Godfrey Binaisa has appealed to the world for 300,000 tonnes of food to feed the starving people in the draught-stricken north-eastern Uganda.

Addressing a press conference yesterday at parliament building, Kampala, the president also disclosed that a joint UNLA-TPDF operation had been launched in Karamoja to stop widespread cattle raids.

Binaisa told newsmen that 200,000 people were threatened by famine and that they needed about 300,000 tons of maize. They also required edible oils, drugs, blankets, salt, sugar, and clothes, he said.

"The situation is grave. Unless the people in north-eastern Uganda get immediate aid, a number of lives will be lost."

Uganda has been one of the few African countries self-sufficient in food production over the years, Binaisa said. He went on: "The current situation is abnormal. The famine was brought by the prolonged drought over large parts of Uganda."

Farmers in the affected areas missed the planting season last year because of the liberation war which was being waged in their part of the country at the time.

Said Binaisa: "In that part of the world, once you miss the planting season, you have missed everything and you have to wait for a complete year before you can plant anything."

Binaisa thanked the United States government, the EEC, CARE, and the specialised agencies of the UN, like the FAO and the WFP, for the assistance they had so far given Uganda. "Uganda needs more assistance," he added.

The president said the government had mobilized its resources to stop the organized bands of raiders who included Somalis, Turkana, Karasuk and the Karamojong.

"It is now a whole day since we launched the operation. We are on top of the situation.

"The operation is a joint one, mounted by troops from the UNLA, the TPDF and the militia, and it involves several hundred troops.

It was possible that Uganda might launch a joint operation with the Kenyans in the future, the president said.

The situation in Karamoja had become very serious because cattle rustlers had been joined by remnants of Amin's disbanded troops, the president said. "That's why we are facing such odds" now.

CSO: 4420

HOSPITAL STRIKE SITUATION TERMED DESPERATE

Paramedic Students Strike

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by David Ndyanabo and A. Abdallah]

[Text] A strike by para-medical students at Mulago entered its eighth day today. Their major grievance is that they have not received their salaries for the past seven months.

But the acting permanent secretary ministry of health, Dr Mawejje-Bakojja yesterday said the ministry has no hand in the student crisis. He said the dispute started when the permanent secretary ministry of public service and cabinet affairs issued a circular spelling out the qualification requirements for all Mulago's para-medical training schools.

"Diploma holders were then supposed to be O, level holders but because of the increasing number of A level holders and in order to improve standards at our training institutions some of the students opted for A level instead of the EACE.

"The 1976 revised salary instructions spelt out minimum qualifications and salaries attached to that. Students took it to mean they had passed A level with one principal grade whereas in the book it was well spelt out that in order to be regarded as an A level leaver one should have two principal passes.

"None of these candidates had attained the two principal passes and they were therefore regarded as O level and were then to be paid in U7 scale but they rejected the offer and demanded the U6 scale instead.

"The students still claimed they were A level holders although they very well knew they had only attained one pass," Dr Mawejje Bakojja explained.

The students are said also to have refused appointment letters from the ministry last December when the dispute started. "My minister went to address them and agreed, to issue appointment letters but later they refused to accept them."

The students are reported to have written to the minister of public service and cabinet affairs demanding that they should be placed in U6 scale instead of U7. Concluding the interview Dr Bakojja said his ministry was now only waiting to hear from Public Service for a decision, "and once we receive it we shall issue the appointment letters," he told me.

The students claimed: "If this strike goes on, doctors in wards may have nothing to do as far as research work is concerned".

Mulago Hospital

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Things are falling apart in Mulago hospital--and nobody in authority seems to be bothered about it! Two strikes running concurrently at Uganda's biggest hospital, coupled with an acute shortage of food and drugs, have virtually paralysed services there; precipitating an unprecedented exodus of patients from Mulago to the missionary-owned hospitals of Nsambya, Namirembe and Rubaga.

A WEEKLY TOPIC team that rushed to Mulago to investigate the situation returned to base with a horrifying story that paints the grimmest picture. The story of disgruntled senior doctors on duty, frustrated interns and demoralised paramedics pushing on with a strike almost un-noticed, helpless hospital authorities, and impatient patients who looked both hungry and angry.

About 70 junior doctors doing their internship at Mulago resorted to strike action last Monday joining 400 paramedical staff and students who had been on strike for nearly a week. An appeal to the doctors to return to work made by Health Minister, Professor Sebuwufu on Thursday was ignored.

The grievances listed by the striking doctors include both professional and personal matters. On the professional front, the doctors complain that they cannot perform their duties properly because of lack of vital facilities in the laboratory and the theatre, and the shortage of oxygen, water, drugs and other essentials.

On the personal front, the doctors complain that they have on occasions had to go without food or have resorted to sharing with patients food of a very low quality. (The interns are expected to have meals in the Doctors' Mess for which deductions are made from their salaries).

Defeated by the unpalatable patients' food, the interns had to go to the extreme of preparing their own meals. Even this proved too cumbersome because of the lack of essential commodities.

The "interns" are supposed to buy their essential commodities from Katanga but they have managed to buy them from there only once. Consequently, they have been forced to turn to the "Magendo" market.

The worst part of it all is that some doctors could not be paid for nearly three months because their names did not appear on the pay-roll. This was attributed to certain administrative errors.

The doctors also complain of lack of recreation facilities. They allege that the so-called recreation rooms are unequipped, being without even the cheapest radio set.

It is understood that the interns set up a committee of seven which has been working relentlessly to improve the situation but its efforts have yielded no fruits.

The strike of the paramedical staff and students, now in its second week, has affected services in the hospital even more adversely than the junior doctors' strike.

This cadre of medical personnel includes laboratory technicians, radiographers, anaesthetists and dental Assistants, et cetera. Without the services of these people the work of the doctors has to come to a standstill as laboratory tests cannot be undertaken, X-rays cannot be taken, and operations cannot be performed.

This has led to a situation where doctors can neither diagnose diseases nor prescribe cures, and patients have had to desert Mulago hospital and seek treatment elsewhere.

The grievances of the paramedics range from poor training facilities to complaints of unfair treatment in relation to people with the same or similar academic and professional qualifications in other Government departments.

The paramedical students argue that the basic salary of 750/- offered after training is too low and demand that this should be reviewed to bring their salaries in line with other professions.

The food problem is certainly another thorn pricking the paramedics. They speak of a desperate situation in which the occasional meat has completely disappeared from the "limited menu" for quite a while. In recent weeks the combination of matoke and tomato sauce has been replaced by meals of Irish potatoes "with Irish potato mash as sauce".

The students have made representations to the Hospital authorities but the only response has been: "We are doing our best — in fact you are lucky to have something to eat!"

The students have consequently decided to go on strike and they demand that if the situation cannot be improved, they should be sent home until the Ministry of Health is ready to have them back.

This is the situation prevailing in Mulago and the sooner something is done to alleviate the multiplicity of problems the better for everybody.

NCC, PAUL MUWANGA ISSUED PUBLIC CHALLENGE

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 29 Feb 80 pp 3, 6

[Article: "Vital Question"]

[Text] There is a very vital question which every Ugandan is asking to-day. That is: In whose interest is the National Consultative Council and UNLF Party ruling? Is it in the interest of Ugandans or is it in the interest of a group of people numbering about 100 who sit in the Parliamentary Building anytime they prefer, to discuss plans to suppress the public and perhaps discuss ways and means of grabbing the National 'Cake'?

Dictatorial:

It is our contention that however dictatorial a government may be, it must at the very least claim a semblance of representation. It must be answering certain question concerning a particular group of people within the masses which is not necessarily part of the direct government. But, National Consultative Council has very much dis-appointed every Ugandan. You would expect that when a national legislature body decides to go into camera (meet behind closed doors), there must be a point of extreme national importance to discuss and must concern all the people. But this is not the case with N. C. C. When N. C. C. meets behind closed doors, they are either discussing policies which people don't want, scheming votes of no-confidence, scheming to paralyse government machinery, or merely marshalling support for fallen Unpopular Ministers and the like.

Move:

Take the example of the recent move made by President Binaisa to dismiss Paul Muwanga from a Ministerial Post of Internal Affairs. The people breathed air of relief and to show their support they converted on the City Square to welcome President Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa. We are sure that the President did not fail to notice the fruits of positive government policies which articulate the wishes of the majority of the people. The people were happy and gay! It seems the members of National Consultative Council were merely CHAGRINED about BINAISA's popularity.

Foolhardy:

After enjoying such popular support it would be politically foolhardy for anyone worth a politician to go in the National Consultative Council and again discuss whether Paul Muwanga should be reinstated as a Minister or not. Nobody has a right to be a Minister. In general Ministerial appointments are presidential favours. Since there is collective responsibility in the cabinet, the President cannot continue to have somebody in his cabinet whom he may describe as a GOVERNMENT LIABILITY. Now the PRESIDENT and the PEOPLE are satisfied that Paul Muwanga should cease to serve as a MINISTER. This has been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt. After democracy had prevailed, again a dictatorial move was made by some members of NCC to reinstate Paul Muwanga as a Minister of Labour.

Challenge:

We would now like to challenge ANY MEMBER OF NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL publically to come to the City Square and convince the public that such a move is national interest. We challenge Paul Muwanga himself to come to City Square and MEET the people and explain why he thinks he should continue to be a minister in Binaisa's Government. We would like all the PRESS MEDIA to give the necessary assistance to Paul Muwanga so that he can hold a rally in which he will explain his political fate. We are very very serious about this challenge. If Paul Muwanga fails to take up this challenge, then it would be politically obvious that Paul Muwanga represents no one and is therefore NOT A DEMOCRATIC POLICITICAN. If Paul Muwanga fails to hold a rally in MPIGI DISTRICT, we wish him luck when other Districts give him a chance.

Tanzanian Forces:

It is rumoured that if Paul Muwanga is not reinstated, Julius Nyerere would pull out his Army from Uganda. This to us is an empty threat. We call it an empty threat because it is built on the assumption that if the Tanzania Army goes back, the various political factions in Uganda would start to fight and perhaps STAGE A COUP' DETAT against BINAISA'S GOVERNMENT. Whoever knows something about present day politics of Uganda must know that, never will Ugandans ever again ACCEPT a regime which comes to power by force. The economic and political conditions which now exist in UGANDA cannot sustain ANY DICTATOR. There is only ONE ROAD for Uganda now and that is the ROAD TO DEMOCRACY! Unless a leader in Uganda opts for popular Democracy today and now, no country will lift a finger to assist US be it a communist or capitalist. We believe also that communists know when their funds should not go down the drain.

Blessing:

On the contrary, the return of Tanzania Army now would be a blessing for the following reasons:--

(a) The Tanzania Army did a very exemplary job in ousting Dictator Idi Amin. The people of Uganda would like to remain remembering this heroic act. But from what we see, their continued stay is making them so unpopular. Their wonderful job is being smeared by a few greedy soldiers who have now lost their sense of purpose and mission. If the Tanzanian Army wished to remain a hero in Uganda, this is the ideal time to go back. Every day delayed makes them more unpopular.

(b) It is nobody's secret that Ugandans External Reserve Account is now CLEAN AND EMPTY. Uganda after Idi Amin's plundering of all foreign exchange is not in position to sustain a foreign Army numbering over 20,000 soldiers. This is a huge economic burden and no doubt Julius Nyerere must be aware that time is nigh when Bank of Uganda will pay nothing to Tanzania on the Account of the External Reserve. Even if the Tanzanian Soldiers were paid in local currency, the salaries they get cannot enable them to adequately meet head on the outrageous inflation now in Uganda. The Soldiers are going continuously to be deliberately tempted to commit crime in order to live. It is in both our interests and Nyerere's to see that TPDF Soldiers return home with a semblance of discipline and morals which they displayed when they entered Uganda.

(c) A dissatisfied Army is a source of national insecurity. Soldiers use the guns to steal money and property from the people. Soon if not already the Tanzanian Army is going to behave like Idi Amin's Army. We believe that TPDF Soldiers should return home when the going is still good. We want them to return home VICTORIOUS but not to RETREAT!

The foregoing reasons are realistic and to overlook them is to commit a serious error which can result into a costly adventure.

So, whoever uses Tanzanian Soldiers, thinking that this will maintain him in power is standing on sinking sand.

Mandate:

We wish to let it be known to all members of National Consultative Council that none of you has any people's mandate to legislate long-term plans for Uganda. Secondly, you serve no one's interest if you propose thousand votes of no-confidence in President Binaisa, agitate to maintain unpopular politicians or scheming plans to disrupt peace and stability. You are all alone in your adventures. The people are not with you in your evil schemes. In fact it would be advisable for many of you to return to your respective districts and taste the calamities befalling the people you think you represent. Parliamentary Building or Nile Mansion is not a constituency. You are staying there at your own political risk. Is it bad advice to tell you that you should STOP wrangling for INTERIM power when there is a possibility to prepare for FULL POWER?

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT REGULATION SAID RUINING BUSINESSES

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 29 Feb 80 p 7

[Article by Paul Brandy Hirya]

[Text] Without any apparent reason, the Government has restricted local trade to intra district activity, narrowing its scope, causing shortages of food in urban districts, upsetting normal internal trade and creating a by product evil--magendo.

The normal practice of small scale traders has been to buy farm product in their wide range from the districts where it is produced, take the same to an urban centre and exchange it by manufactured consumer goods which are essential to the farmer and take them to him. In this way, the farmer disposes off his farm products and gets what he wants and is encouraged to produce more and feed the urban resident. In a conversation with "The Economy", Mr. Prosper Ssemanda, a trader for now 15 years, of Mawogola commented that the Government has turned to ways that are detrimental to trade and well being of the farmers. There is no usefull purpose in mounting chronical roadblocks just for hampering the movement of food from one district to another when produce such as coffee are not being bought--Mr. Prosper Ssemanda, point in case, has a storefull of coffee at his home in Mawogola which no one appears to be interested in buying.

Mr. Ssemanda disclosed to "The Economy" that the citizenary reminiscene the days of the Asian in the village trading centre, with nostalgia and not unusually accompanied by melancholy because he used to bring what the farmer wants. Today trade mainly deals in money--cash for article in a situation in which the means of getting cash have been strangled.

One wonders why the misinformed "mayumba Kumi" men stop agricultural produce from reaching urban centres, well aware that they are also farmers who will be affected anyway. The fact that they have no income-monetary or material explains why more often than not they resort to "extra mural" tasks, which occupation is characterised by grabbing money and other goods on transit through their roadblocks. Government is aware of this highway plunder and had better devise means to arrest it.

The farmer is the government. Neglected, it will be difficult for the government to achieve its aims. The farmer will sit back and let the Government go it alone--they succeeded in frustrating Amin.

SMUGGLING AT BORDERS TERMED RAMPANT

Kenya Border

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Sam Wakholi]

[Text] When a new bill on smuggling, overcharging and hoarding was introduced, debated and passed by the National Consultative Council (NCC) some few months ago, many people in Uganda thought they had received a shot in the arm.

Most of them thought the long arm of the law would resume to apprehend, the economic saboteurs who ruined this country's economy during the eight years of Amin's fascism and are still doing the same.

However, to everybody's surprise, the bill which was passed appears to have not had any effect at all to the ever worsening situation of the country's economy. It appears the government organs supposed to follow up its objectives in order to protect Ugandans from being skinned alive by "magen-dolists" and "mafutamingis" have not been awakened to this realism.

A three-day survey of the border areas by the "Uganda Times" has discovered that smuggling which was halted a few months ago by Mayumba Kumi" has resumed and hit a high level.

Before "Mayumba Kumi" were demoralised and despised by anti-UNLF elements including "mafutamingis" and corrupt government officers, they did a lot to stop smuggling and other economic malpractices. This they did in the spirit of patriotism to assist the people to rid themselves of the bondage of Amin and his legacies.

A short stay at the border towns of Malaba, Busia and Lwakhakha is enough for one to detect the smugglers. They ferry goods from Uganda's interior towns to Kenya via the border posts directly and through "panya" roads.

Bands of smugglers cross to Kenya at high speed Uganda's recently imported sugar, paraffin, bicycles and other goods produced in Uganda such as cement, gunny bags and hides and skins.

The goods are delivered to Kenya by cart pushers who push them across in full view of the customs men and uniformed personnel. I detected some smugglers consulting the customs men and security personnel in "camera" before their goods were transmitted to the other side of the frontier.

Even one expresses doubt on some of high ranking personalities who pester the border towns in company of international "magendoists" and bandits driving in luxurious cars. It is believed most of them either escort their goods across the frontier or wait to receive the goods from Kenya.

Lorries and pick-ups arrive at the border from the interior towns and empty goods to the waiting cart pushers. When I engaged one of the smugglers in a conversation about the whole game, the smuggler boasted: "It will take the government ages to stop this game. It is now a profession for some of us. We cannot survive without it".

At Malaba, a pick-up arrived loaded with new bicycles which were off-loaded and within minutes the cycles had vanished. The vehicle returned in the direction of Tororo. I was made to understand that the bicycles which were imported into the country recently to be used during the recently concluded census were to be smuggled to Kenya during the night.

The bicycles were sold at 2500/- each in various stations in eastern Uganda but later ferried to Kenya where they fetched Kenya shillings 1500/- each. Uganda sugar is clearly labelled 3/50 per kg at Lwakhakha, Kenya, while cement is at 30/- per bag and paraffin goes at 60/- per jerrycan.

Another reliable source informed me that the notorious motorists are engaged in petrol smuggling. They have modified their cars with extra tanks which they fill with hundreds of litres of petrol and when they reach Busia they empty the contents in jerrycans and sell them to eager Kenyans at 100/- per jerrycan of 20 litres.

An innocent but concerned resident of Lwakhakha said the smugglers are boasting because no firm measures have been taken by the Ugandan authorities to crack down on them.

He observed that the Kenyan authorities had managed to reduce the illegal outflow of goods outside their country because they are not giving smugglers any chance to cheat the country. The Kenyan police and law courts are executing their duties normally and working hard to protect the country's economy from being ruined by economic saboteurs and thugs.

At a rally by the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Wilson Okwenje in one of the sub countries of Mbale District, the elders said it was now dangerous for "Mayumba Kumi" to stop smugglers because they are escorted by armed thugs.

Speaking frankly, the elders pointed out that even government officers together with police give smugglers cover. They confirmed this by referring the minister to the ravity of cases in courts about economic malpractices. "Does this mean that such offences are not committed in our area? The elders asked.

"Mayumba Kumi" are fighting many enemies including government reactionaries such as corrupt policemen and chiefs. They alleged police have been setting free suspects of economic crimes and they have been instrumental in the anti "Mayumba Kumi" campaign.

The elders suggested that the government commissions immediately the people's militia to supplement to the great work the "Mayumba Kumi" have done so far.

Meanwhile, what most patriotic Ugandans are asking themselves is whether the NCC is going to pass laws and only leave them in black and white without much being done about them by the government organs concerned to implement.

Kerosene Smuggled to Zaire

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by David Ndyanabo]

[Excerpt] DESPITE the recent suspension of paraffin agencies in Rukungiri district, paraffin and other essential commodities are still finding their way across into Zaire.

This was confirmed last Friday by a traveller who arrived in Kampala three days after the District Commissioner, Rukungiri, Mr Banage Kalisoke, had taken the move as a result of incessant smuggling of paraffin in the area.

In a recent visit to Ruvubu-teera, Kihibi and Butogota in Rukungiri district, I was told by "mayumba kumi" members that apart from the smuggling of paraffin, most of the district's essential commodities were instead finding their way into Zaire.

The district is terribly infected by all sorts of business malpractices, and despite the efforts by "mayumba kumi"

and the UNLF officials, no much headway has been made to curb the activities. For instance, I was told of how some highly placed people in government, some UNLF members and others have frustrated the efforts of "mayumba kumi" people who man the road blocks by using armed personnel to intimidate them.

"How do you expect us to stop these smugglers when they are being escorted by armed men?" one "mayumba kumi" man asked me.

Although the "mayumba kumi" members have done every-

thing possible, they complained of lack of support from the government. They argued that if the government had attached armed policemen to work along with them, their work would be less tedious. "In fact we would have completely stopped this business of smuggling of Uganda goods across to Zaire," they added.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTER APPEAL FOR AID TO KARAMOJONG

Increased Cattle Raids

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The minister of industry, Mr Charles Okui, the deputy minister of defence, Lt Col Omaria and ambassador Ateker Ejalu have said increased armed cattle raids and the persistent drought which have cut across most parts of Soroti and Kumi Districts have reached proportions that deserve concerted national attention.

In a statement they issued in Kampala after a tour of the two districts they said famine which had hit Karamoja, had compelled most of the Karamojong to force their way into Teso in search of food and livestock.

"Some of them come not as friends in need of food, but as armed bandits raiding cattle, looting and burning houses."

Okui, who comes from the northern part of Soroti district, said most of the village communities bordering Karamoja had fled with their cattle to escape from the raiding Karamojong who were using automatic guns.

He said all schools in the area have not re-opened this year due to lack of food and the grave security situation.

Ejalu and Omaria observed that not all the raiders were bona fide Karamojong. "Some are Amin's soldiers who fled with their weapons and are now infiltrating from a neighbouring country, while others are of Somali origin who are raiding cattle to ferry across the border to sell."

They appealed to the government and the National Consultative Council to see this situation not as a traditional cattle feud between the Karamojong and Iteso, but as a grave human tragedy deserving a quick solution.

They suggested a two-pronged solution which should be taken concurrently. First, they said, government should appeal to the international agencies to provide food to the Karamojong and to those affected people in Teso. They also suggested that efforts should be made seriously to encourage the Karamojong to grow food crops and develop food stocks to avert famine.

They also suggested a security mechanism to curb the menace of armed raids in the affected areas.

Troops Move Into Teso

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by Sam Wakholi, Mbale]

[Text] Troops are being rushed to northern Teso to deal with armed cattle thugs who are killing people, burning houses and driving away their cattle.

Latest reports from the area described the situation as very grave. Kumi police confirmed that four clerks attached to Malera sub-country and three teachers from Kotiokot Primary School had been murdered by the thugs.

They said the raiders were pushing towards Bukedea county headquarters where thousands of villagers from the disturbed areas had fled.

Kumi police sent in 18 security men including six TPDF soldiers but these called for urgent reinforcement.

Taxi operators and lorry owners have been mobilised to transport security men to the disturbed areas and also help to ferry stranded families to safety.

In Mbale district the thugs clashed with members of people's militia last night at Muyembe and Bunambutye. Seven thugs were gunned down and three wounded and arms seized.

A company of TPDF at Chepusukunya has been placed on the alert. Military officers and the UNLF officials visited the place at midday.

Another report has been received from Tororo where the ex-soldiers of the ousted dictator were sighted two days ago but they fled from the people who wanted to arrest them.

CSO: 4420

KARAMOJONG FOUND IN ILLEGAL CAMPS SET UP BY THUGS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] THE Karamojong living in illegal settlements established in various parts of Moroto and Kotido Districts by cattle thugs have been given 14 days to surrender.

Announcing this over the weekend, the deputy minister of defence, Lt Col. Omaria said the government had discovered the source of cattle raiders who had been joined by ousted dictator Idi Amin's Anyanya soldiers who did not surrender after the liberation war.

He said: 'They have formed armies in illegal settlements at Alomar in Limusai, Kadamu mountain, Odonyo, Kakonye, Mahlore, Nyakwai, Tim forest and Kakyeri.

"The government will treat all those living in these illegal settlements as rebels if they don't respond to this appeal because they are causing a lot of hardship and loss of property and life in Kitgum, Lira, Soroti, Bugisu and Kapchorwa Districts."

Omaria, who has already visited Mbale, Moroto, Kapchorwa and Soroti to discuss the security situation there appealed to the people in the areas affected to co-operate with the people's militia to

protect their lives and property. He reiterated the government's determination to protect the lives of the people in these areas.

Omaria gave stern warning to cattle traders especially from Bugisu, whom he accused of encouraging cattle raiding in Karamoja and neighbouring districts.

URGENT CALL ISSUED FOR FOOD, DRUGS FOR KARAMOJONG

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A POLICE signal message for the immediate release of emergency food and medicine was at the weekend sent to President Binaisa from Soroti Police station to help over 4,000 displaced Karamajong now staying at Soroti bus park.

The message was sent by the Deputy Minister for rehabilitation, Dr Kefa Sempangi, who made an on-the-spot inspection and addressed the people. He was accompanied by the Under-Secretary in the same ministry, Mrs A S Egs'u, and Dr D Karungu member of the NCC.

It is estimated that another 6000 Karamajong from Karamoja area were expected to join the camp at Soroti. Many of these people have been displaced due to cattle raiders and drought in their areas. It is feared that such a big number could easily be exposed to different diseases. They sleep in the open air and feed on left-overs collected from garbage cans.

An interview with some of these people revealed that some of them owned a few heads of cattle and property which were

looted by their fellow tribesmen. Others have been settlers in Teso District and have worked as hardamen for a long time. Many of these people look undernourished and sick, and, scrounge for the little food available. Women, who are in hundreds carry their sick children on their backs while moving around the town picking up maize grains, bananas and beans. The young girls grind the little grain to be shared by many. Many of them suffer from various eye diseases.

The Agikoma District Commissioner, Mrs Teddy Muhumusa, said the district team had earlier tried to contain the situation but when the number increased nothing could be done effectively. She said there was no shelter large enough to accommodate them all, and food shortage was a nationwide problem.

A good number of the Karamajong who said have suffered enough through harassment and beatings indicated that they wanted to go and starve and die slowly at home. Yet, some Soroti residents on the other hand claimed that the same people at night try to rob and grab things and food.

Dr Sempangi said that the government would look into the possibility of settling them in fertile areas of Karamoja adding "we can not afford to see Ugandans die of starvation." He, there urged them to organise themselves into committees which could present their problems and requirements to the authorities.

CATTLE THIEVES, RAIDERS SAID KILLING, BURNING HOUSES

Thugs Kill 40

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by S. Serwanga]

[Excerpt] More than 40 people have been killed in scotching raids and a number of administrative posts were over-ran by a syndicate of raiders in eastern Kumi and Soroti Districts.

This was stated in the NCC yesterday by a member for Soroti District, Dr David Obiara Anyoti.

"Ever since last October security in Kumi and Soroti districts has worsened with a number of killings and cattle rustling. A third of Soroti district has been over-ran by ex-Amin soldiers, armed with heavy guns pulled by asses.

"Two weeks ago 40 Ugandans were killed in the raids and more 200,000 families have run away from their homes. They are all huddled in Soroti town--which has been hard hit by drought and famine.

"The raiders' syndicate operate from north-western Kenya moving westwards to raid cattle, property and other things. They are an advanced group; not the traditional Karamojong raiders. They use sub-machine guns, light machine guns and the heavy guns. Their reconnaissance is always accurate because they hit at the targets whenever they attack.

"People had been organised in militia groups of 850-1000 people, armed with 15 guns. At one time a gun battle ensured for over 12 hours against the raiders."

Anyoti said the guns were, however, withdrawn from the militia groups some-time back and they are now defenceless." Soroti people need the guns to defend themselves against raiders whose ultimate goal is to reach the town. The government should do something to alleviate the suffering", he said.

Soroti Terrorized, Four Dead

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by S. Anyadai]

[Text] Two men were shot dead in an exchange of fire and a woman and her one-year-old baby burnt to death in a house when thugs now terrorising the northern part of Soroti District attacked a number of homes in Kapelebyong sub-county bordering Karamoja.

The men, armed with sophisticated weapons are believed to be members of ousted dictator Idi Amin's disbanded army.

The incident occurred last week. The names of the victims were not immediately available. But eye witnesses said they belonged to different families in the area.

A number of homes were burnt down by the thugs. As a result, almost every home has been deserted.

A man who had just arrived in Soroti after walking more than 40 miles from the disturbed area told the police: "Apart from burning houses, looting cattle and food, they also kidnap whoever they get. The kidnapped person is taken for interrogation so as to get more information about where cattle can be found."

Recently, a 14-year-old boy was kidnapped but he managed to escape from his captors when they were engaged in cattle rustling.

Those who have fled the area include the senior medical assistant in charge of Kapelebyong dispensary, Mr Odeng.

He told me: "I will only go back after the situation improves".

When the situation in the area deteriorated late last year, a big number of liberators were dispatched to track down the thugs and to train the people's militia there.

But members of the militia have appealed to the government for more reinforcements to effectively deal with the thugs.

Kitgum Raid, 47 Killed

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]	KARAMOJONG cattle rustlers, reported to be collaborating with remnants of ousted dictator Idi Amin's de-	feated army and Somalis have killed 47 people and wounded 24 others in Agago trading centre, Kitgum District between January and mid February.	This was revealed by two delegations from Patongo and Agago during a meeting with the minister of for power, posts and telecommunications, Mr Akema p'Ojok.
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The rustlers who are on the rampage in Palmol, Adiliang, Lara Kakej and Ominya Pachwa divisions of Patongo burnt down 60 homes and took away more than 3000 head of cattle, they said.

The thugs are heavily armed with modern weapons and come in big numbers of more than 1,000 men. They continue to defy the presence of the TPDF observation posts and clashes with UNLA men have not deterred them.

As a result of the continued raids, 13 schools and two dispensaries have been closed and thousands of people have deserted their homes for fear of their lives. There is a general panic. Those who have left their homes are crowding trading centres for safety but have no food or water.

The delegation from Patongo which included Dr John Otim of Makerere University, Kampala and Mr J. Owor of Radio Uganda expressed deep concern over the grave security situation in the area and appealed to the UNLF government for quick action to arrest the situation.

The minister appealed to the people of Kitgum to work closely with the government to solve these problems. He said he would present to the cabinet a memorandum which the delegations had submitted to him.

Meanwhile victims of cattle raids and thuggery from Karamoja and north Teso yesterday continued to flock into the lower parts of Soroti and Kumi Districts and the northern areas of Mbale.

When famine hit Karamoja, both old and young arrived in Soroti and Mbale towns in their hundreds everyday and most of them have reached starvation point. By yesterday, government leaders in

Kumi district were working round the clock to move thousands of displaced and stranded families from Buxadesa county headquarter to other areas they considered safer.

Hundreds of head of cattle which they managed to save from being looted loitered the dry bushes nearby. The refugees from Kafir and Malera who arrived in Kachumbala looked sick and harassed. They described the situation as dangerous to the lives, livestock and property of the people of Teso, Bugisu, Sebei and Sukedi.

"If nothing is done quickly to stop this menace the people in these areas will have no cows, houses and property," they said.

They added: "The thugs, some of them dressed in uniforms of Amin's disbanded army kill or kidnap whoever they come across and then they burn the homes."

A farmer who had 400 head of cattle in Malera escaped a gun shot aimed at his head while his cattle were being driven away and his farm and house set on fire by the raiders.

"These people are killers. They carry sophisticated weapons and then murder innocent people," the man said in tears. In Soroti town, most of the people interviewed expressed disappointment at the way the authorities were handling cases involving suspicious elements. "Some of the bad characters arrested are released without any further inquiries", one resident pointed out.

He claimed that some of Amin's fugitives visit Soroti and Mbale secretly and added that it appeared the government was being blindfolded by some bad elements and traitors.

They suggested government should involve the people through "mayumba kumi" to overcome infiltration of criminal elements including anti-UNLF government elements who cause insecurity.

Meanwhile, the chairman of UNLF, Mbale, Mr Kisolo Makanya and two members of the UNLA, Peter Siwu and Mario Mangoye visited Muyembe and Bunambutye where raids hit two days ago.

NEW PRODUCTION LINE TO INCREASE HOE PRODUCTION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Ben Opara]

[Text]

UGANDA Hoe Manufacturers (formerly Chillington Tools Company Ltd.) a subsidiary company of Uganda Steel Corporation has installed a new production line which will be opened next month.

This was disclosed by the production manager, Mr Anthony Crew-Gee at his office in Jinja. Crew-Gee said with the new production line the factory was expected to produce more hoes than ever before because "we shall have two lines in operation."

The new line has a maximum production capacity of 25,000 hoes per month. "But with both lines the production level is expected to go up to 300,000 hoes a month," he said.

He said the industry has a massive production plan to flood the market with hoes. And already about 1,500 metric tons of (raw materials) steel flat bars has been ordered

and is due to arrive before the official opening of the new line.

Crew-Gee noted that Ugandan farmers were confronted with continued shortage of farm implements that include hoes. He said the last regime ignored farmers and did not recognize them as the back-bone of the country's economy. "We are now at their service," he said.

The distribution of hoes was the responsibility of the central allocation committee through Foods and Beverages. But since February the factory has been able to stock more than 25,100 hoes which are awaiting distribution.

He disclosed that the EEC granted 1.9m dollars about 16m/- to fully rehabilitate the industry, and was optimistic that the company will have replaced all the old machinery by the beginning of 1981.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KARAMOJONG, SUK CATTLE RUSTLING--People arriving in Kapchorwa town say a gang of more than 2,000 Karamojong and Suk tribesmen from Kenya have crossed into Kongas and Kweni counties to steal cattle. Reports from Kapchorwa spoke of residents in Kaserem, Kaptanya, Chesoweri, Kapronon, Bukwa, Binyiny and Kwen having sleepless nights due to cattle raids. The raiders are reported to be heavily armed with sophisticated weapons ranging from G-3 self-loading rifles to machine-guns. However, the district commissioner, Mr Oporia has said a combined force of policemen, UNLA, vigilantes and elders are on alert and was sure they would contain the situation. The last raids took place at Cheptuya in Kaserem sub-county where raiders stole cattle and household property. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Feb 80 p 1]

PRICE LIST SOON--The price-list for essential commodities will be released this month. After this, no over charging will be allowed, the minister of commerce, Mr Ephraim Kamuntu has warned. Addressing UNLF branch officials at Rukungiri, Kamuntu further warned that he would not hesitate to dismiss any member of a district allocation committee who indulged in "magendo." The Rukungiri allocation committee was thrown out by a vote of no confidence after its members were accused of widespread malpractices. Kamuntu directed that members of the committee must be elected. "Those engaged in smuggling praffin, petrol, cooking oil and cobalt to neighbouring countries are enemies of the people" he said. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL CORN PROGRAM IN WAR ON HUNGER

Lumumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 13, 14, 15-16 Dec 79

[Serialized article on National Corn Program by Dr Kania Ngandu and Mputu Bidwaya]

[13 Dec 79, p 6]

[Text] PNM [Programme National de Mais], or National Corn Program, is something very important! Corn is a subject of the greatest possible interest to millions of Zaireans, and that is why PNM is so exciting. For many Zaireans corn is the basic foodstuff. Look at Shaba and the two Kasai. More precisely, the high consumption of grain mentioned above is focused in the southeast quadrant of Zaire. A territory as vast as Nigeria which contains by itself one-third of the country's people.

Here, corn is consumed in the form of "bukari" or "fufu," a meal with nutritive qualities we all know. Moreover, to corn meal can be added, in a rough mix, portions of manioc meal.

Zaire's need for corn, imports included, must add to something on the order of 150,000 to 200,000 tons per year. And more! This estimate will soon be outdated, because of the explosive demographic flight in the Third World. Now this population growth, heaviest in urban areas (2.5 percent annually) makes the demand for corn even more imperative. In the face of the complex and dynamic nature of the problem, the Zairean state is making use of a long-range weapon: systematic planning and programming, the key to all action in the field. And which will be those on which reliance must be placed in the particularly urgent matter of "Kakontwe."

I. Personnel

A training program has been included in the PNM. Training which allows both workers and technical staff to give the best of themselves. After their studies in agronomy, young engineers qualify for their professional diplomas by a stay of at least 6 months abroad. And still in the same vein, some among them have gone into the post-graduate program leading to the degree of Master of Sciences or the doctorate. Here we cite engineers Muleba Nyanguila, Massala Makambo, Mulamba Ngandu, and Binsika Bimayala (present director general of PNM), recipient of the MS degree from great American universities: Kansas State and Iowa State Universities. More than a probationary engineer is returned, after the probationary period in Mexico with CIMMYT [expansion unknown], an international foundation specializing in wheat and corn. This was the case with Citizen Ditona, station chief, and others [such as] Kasongo Myindu, presently director of the National Wheat Project.

Several agronomists of levels A2 and A3 were trained at PN-MX [expansion unknown] as specialists in corn production. Some serve presently as extension agents. Others have carried further to the country the benefits of their knowledge, from which the peasants are continually profiting.

Altogether PNM employs 150 persons in the following fields: 4 masters of science; 15 agricultural engineers; 5 A2 agricultural technicians; 30 A3 agricultural advisers; and 95 agents and agricultural workers.

Kisanga station, next to the program headquarters, has at its head a station chief, engineer Ditons Panzu.

The senior staff, that of the PNM directorate general, includes Citizen Binsika as project director, Citizen Kimwanga Mumbelu as administrative director, and Citizen Lukeba Pinzu as head of personnel.

General administration, as much technical as budgetary, is the portfolio of Dr Tom Hari, adviser to the project director.

II. The Balance-Sheet

Experimental and research studies in the specific field of corn, this is the mission given by the Zairean government to the PNM. The enterprise was born of an agreement between Zaire and CIMMYT, the center for improvement of corn and wheat, headquartered in Mexico. At this point it will not be out of place to find under the topic of "Balance-Sheet" something beyond the quantitative aspects of abstract notions: training, instruction, and motivating of the peasants, in conformity with PNM's mandate. In effect, PNM's goal is a) to develop and test out in the field new technologies of corn production compatible with the realities of the Zairean peasantry; b) to get a solid program of research on corn underway, one in which the disciplines of selection, cultivation technique, and crop protection will be integrated.

Selection is aimed at choosing the best seed, both from the point of view of adaptability and of yield. Agronomy indicates the best technique for cultivating the corn, taking account of the nature and particularities of the soil, as of climatological data. Protection covers more than one aspect. Specifically, [it includes] the fight against diseases of corn, and the continual enrichment of the soil.

This assumes that there are resistant strains and a minute study of the kind of a fiche [translation unknown] to use. To achieve these goals a period of 10 years was necessary, starting in 1972. After this period Zaire will be in possession of an entirely integrated program staffed by a corps of Zairean agronomists with adequate training.

The year 1972-1973 saw the first growing season of PNM. Since then the seed produced at Kisanga has increased by the following gradations (value in kg):

1977--5053; 1978--25750; 1979--34450 (the harvest already being effected: corn).

There are high altitude strains produced by and for the local station. This tonnage of improved seed was sold to farmers in cooperatives interested in cultivation.

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[Text] This installment presents an aside covering the particular results PNM has had with other organizations, national and overseas. Relations essentially of a non-profit nature. At first glance the reader may be disillusioned if he sees in this research institution a granary of the Minoterie GCM. In any case, the relations between PNM and CEP-SE, a branch of Gecamine, are quite close, including training seminars and rural motivation meetings. The National Corn Program will soon be extending its activities beyond its national territorial frontiers. Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, through their experts, have already had fertile study meetings with PNM. CIMMYT, as we said elsewhere, sponsors and encourages PNM's new technologies.

Other results of PNM, qualitative but no less concrete, include the development of successful exploitable varieties compatible with Zaire's ecological conditions which vary with the immensity of the country. In the geographic context, altitude plays an important role in corn cultivation. PNM has also developed for high altitudes: PNM 1; Shaba 1; Shaba SAF 1; and for low altitudes: Salong; Salongo II; and Kasai I.

These PNM strains are cultivated in the three stations that make up the program.

Gandajika, in Kasai Oriental, works on increasing low-altitude varieties.

Kaniama in North Shaba works on varieties for medium altitudes and Kisanga (in South Shaba) on varieties for high altitudes.

III. Zaire's Corn Belt

Southeastern Zaire consists of a plateau bounded on the east by Lake Tanganyika. This high relief extends further west to Angola and to the south toward Zambia. The flora is of wooded savannah type (Miombo): clumps of grasses with groves of trees here and there. Another characteristic feature: the giant termites. The Shaba region contains areas of top quality soil but a good portion of the territory is not fit for cultivation. In the north the black soil with yellow patches is proving to be very fertile. By contrast, the south presents a red soil rich in iron and aluminum. One immediate result: phosphorous, a vitally necessary element, is found in a virtually indigestible form in the sprouts. To enrich the soil, judicious choice must be made of the type of chemical fertilizer to use to liberate the phosphorous and put it to work.

At Lumumbashi, in southern Shaba, a Corn Season is organized each year. The sowing is accomplished in November, the harvest in May.

Nearly 1,400 mm of rain falls during this period. The north, besides having fertile soil, shows only small seasonal differences. The growing season here goes from September to June but beyond this time 1,400 mm of rain falls spread out over a rather long period. This enables the cultivators to take advantage of a second growing season in the month of June, the dry season being brief, only 3 months at the outside (June to September).

IV. PNM and the Improved Strains

Improvement of corn is concerned with other factors: the abundance of the harvest, new strains adapted to environmental conditions. This requires a genetic pool which can protect the strain from pathological organisms, enemies of the corn genus. Before 1972, the most commonly used strains of corn in Zaire were: GPS 4, BPS 5, Hybride Double, and Hickory King. The first three species were developed by INERA [National Institute for Agronomic Study and Research]. Hickory King is an old strain from the USA.

All these varieties have less than spectacular yields. They are also, most unfortunately, severely tested by the organisms mentioned above, to which they offer only slight resistance. Nevertheless, crossing with a CIMMYT variety gave a more resistant species. But PNM's work on improvement also rests on another element: the period of maturation of the strains. In Shaba, where the two growing seasons are equal in length, the strains used must be ready for the harvest no later than 180 days from seedtime. PNM has been developed to take account of all of these factors.

At the same time, researchers produced 10 families with yield approaching 9000 kg/ha. These crossed together produced the Salongo strain.

PNM 1 and Salongo both have high potential yield but they have the drawback of vulnerability to local blights and are sensitive to environmental peculiarities. Efforts were made to correct these hereditary predispositions. New strains saw the light of day resulting from the mixing of four others (Tuxpeno from CIMMYT, ETO, Salongo and Shaba Safi). The differing combinations produced two different kinds of strains: high-altitude and medium altitude corn.

The PNM benefits, to a degree, from international programs. A variety distributed by the Inter-Asiatic Program was tried. Resistance was good but [the experiment was] without much success because our peasants did not want to switch from their white-grained varieties to the new yellow grain.

Zaire and Tanzania experimented with the CIMMYT strains. In 1976, 4800 kinds were tried, 60 percent of them successfully. The resistant strains were self-propagating, that is to say, crossed with themselves. The seeds from this planting were divided into three portions. The first portion was sent to CIMMYT for regeneration. A second portion was sent as seed to Tanzania and the third lot was utilized in Zaire for the same purpose.

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V. Usage of Fertilizer

[Text] The chemical substances used are basically made of nitrogen or phosphorous. In the field, the following results have been recorded using improved strains:

In North Shaba, near Kasese and Kaniama, because of the high fertility of the soil, the differences between cultivation with and without fertilizers were least.

With fertilizer, the best PNM varieties had a yield of 8100 kg/ha.

Without fertilizer, the same varieties yielded 7900 kg/ha.

In the south, after using the appropriate fertilizer, the best strains yielded 6300 kg/ha. Cultivation without fertilization, however, gave only 4900 kg/ha.

This quantitative survey gives more or less an idea of the place of fertilizer in the cultivation of corn. A leading position, especially in Lumumbashi where the soil has most need of preparatory fertilizing.

Rotation of corn with legumes is also a means of fertilizing with unexpected results. Chemical fertilizers are thus not the only useful way to improve poor soils.

PNM is looking at the rotation and proximity of corn and legumes. Rotation in Zaire, where the availability of land is not yet a problem, has nothing but advantages.

The system is to plant half the land in soybeans or hemp. The other half is used as a corn field. The next season, it is simply reversed: the corn gets the benefit of the nitrogenous remains of the legumes.

VI. Difficulties Encountered

Difficulties have always been a part of any human enterprise. Throughout the life of a project one can always count on a parameter which is unfailingly there: unforeseeable difficulties. Because it is true, there are some about which one would not even wish to allude. Out of fear of discouraging good will and good initiatives, such as those of the PNM, which will be officially praised. Colossal! It's a fact. For lack of space we will content ourselves with passing over them or only disclosing them to the competent authorities, for the sake of a population which is usually strict and (really!) demanding, in matters of foodstuffs.

Problems with acquisition of fertilizers: a national programme [translation unknown] exists to this end, but it is already without sufficient raw materials.

Natural fertilizers would partially resolve the problems: rotation with hemp and soybeans but also livestock manure. In regard to manure, could there be enough to fertilize all the experimental lands?

Problems in renovation of auto transport, a problem which goes beyond the limits of this report and into Zaire's location on the continent.

Problems in getting spare parts and fuel supplies. Supplies made even more difficult to obtain by an exhaustively capricious price (OPEC). Finally, the inadequate numbers of staff personnel and credit adjustment in connection with the devaluation of Zaire's currency.

VII. The Lessons of PNM: Economic Bias?

The agricultural policy of the state on the eve of the creation of the PNM was rather that of a long-term investment. In other words, if the results were not immediate, at least they would be permanent.

"Give me a fish, I will eat for one day; teach me to fish and I will no longer go hungry." Zaire, in a way, seems to be aligned with the sage Confucius' mode of thought. The objectives of the PNM mark it for a leading role in guiding and instructing the peasantry and Zairean industry about corn. To look at it up close, is not the PNM a school with its own methods and doctrines in the popularization of cultivation? Let us not expect that it will materially, that is to say immediately, resolve the

problem of hunger. Let us not expect that PNM will put food into the mouths of millions of Zaireans!

No, it is not giving us a fish (to fry), but at PNM one learns to sow, at PNM one learns to hoe, even to fertilize beforehand. In short, the PNM, through its teaching and research, teaches people how to feed themselves. Already the peasantry is benefiting from its experiments.

Dates and demarcation lines have already been drawn for optimal seedtimes compatible with local climate and geography.

Ears of improved corn are made available to farmers and cultivators, these latter being able to invest their seed without fear in a soil prepared against poor quality and relative sterility.

Agricultural advisers instructed in PNM methods scour the villages during the growing seasons in order to put their technical achievements to use for the needy peasants.

Now it is in this way that hunger can perhaps be eliminated and this can be said without the least taste or sound of demagoguery. Yes, there is a way to curb the fraudulent importation of contraband, because according to the latest studies, PNM researchers have calculated that 120,000 men at the hoe with average field size of 50 ares (5,000 sq. m.) could furnish 150,000 tons of corn each year.

And this figure is just that of annual imports, as mentioned elsewhere. One should note that this can be done on condition that yield reaches 2 to 3 tons per ha.

VIII. Last Word

The objective, the activities, and even the program of the PNM being such, our final words will be a survey of the agricultural future of the country with respect to corn production.

Planning in this area must take account of two realities:

- 1) Mechanization, insufficient and rudimentary, cannot be counted on to bring us quickly to abundance;
- 2) Besides, manpower and manual labor show themselves to be the available tools for now.

But also, the problem of individual yield must be faced. This yield is difficult to measure because the [quality of] work will certainly vary from one individual to another. Then, too, one cannot expect a man to yield the same results as a machine because one must allow for many unforeseens: sicknesses, or other indispositions. So how could one expect each person to tend 50 ares?

Of the two aspects presented, mechanization presents more advantages, because despite the slump in the labor market, manpower channeled into agriculture will add up.

In any case, in our opinion, a recruitment campaign under official auspices would be doomed to failure because it would require a "corn-growing" facility adjoining the PNM, a facility which would teach PNM methods and knowledge.

Why not then try to extend this effort throughout the pre-existing peasant structures? Support the activity of the peasants, not in a passive way, but by participation. For example, create an office of agricultural credit for the financing of corn production. Or, if not, since such offices exist already, set out to create specialized branches.

Thus, for each agricultural product (or at least for the most important), over and above the existence of an office of technical studies, one would also have a financing service to be responsible for the financial aspects of the problem.

This credit office, to be effective, should not stop just at financing. Its assistance could also be material: distribution of hoes, machetes, pick-axes, etc., at the start; later, lending out or selling tractors on installment basis.

But would not all of this first require a census of the fields and the rural population?

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